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## SHANTUNG TERMS NAMED BY JAPAN ARE ANNOUNCED

Chinese Legation in Washington Gives Out Version — Offer Believed Not to Be Satisfactory and Acceptance Unlikely

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

The Chinese legation here has released the text of the proposals for the settlement of the Shantung question presented by the Japanese Minister in Peking to the Wai Chiao Pu on September 7. There have been various dispatches purporting to give the substance of the Japanese offer, but this is the first authorized version from Chinese sources.

It has been generally believed that China would refuse to accept the offer, and the longer a decision is delayed the less likelihood there seems to be of its being accepted. The more it is studied, the better it is understood, the stronger the opposition to it becomes. While under its terms China would be given nominal control of the Kiaochow Bay territory, it would give a good and permanent title to the economic holdings of the Japanese in the district. In regard to the Shantung railway, the contract with Germany gave China the privilege of redeeming it in time, while the Japanese offer provides for joint operation unlimited as to time.

It is known that many prominent Chinese desire not to be rushed into a settlement of the Shantung question before the Washington conference, but to have it brought up at that time.

Formal Terms in Detail

The text of the proposal follows:

"General principles for the readjustment of the Shantung question:

"1. To return to China the lease of the Kiaochow Bay territory and the right relating to the neutral zone.

"2. In case the Chinese Government, on its own initiative, throws open the entire leased territory as a commercial port, recognizes the liberty of residence, commerce, industry, agriculture and other lawful undertakings of foreigners, and respects and recognizes the vested rights of foreigners, the Japanese Government agrees to the withdrawal of the proposal for the establishment of a special and international settlement.

"3. The Shantung Railway and the mines thereto appertaining are to be considered as an organization under joint Chinese and Japanese operation.

"4. All preferences and options relating to the employment of persons and the supply of capital and materials that are based on the Kiaochow convention are to be renounced.

"5. The right to the extension of the Shantung Railway, and any option relating to the Chefoo-Walshen and other railways, are to be assigned to the common undertaking of the new consortium.

Regulations of Customs

"6. The customs administration at Tsingtao is to be made, even more truly and clearly than the system under the German regime, an integral part of the Chinese customs administration.

"7. The administrative government properties within the leased territory is in principle to be ceded to China, but further arrangements will be made relating to the administration and maintenance of public constructions.

"8. For the conclusion of further agreements, relative to the details involved in the execution of the above-mentioned arrangements, and to other matters, the Chinese and Japanese governments shall, as soon as possible, appoint delegates.

"9. Although further agreements are to be concluded between China and Japan relative to the organization of the special police force for the Shantung Railway on the receipt of the notification from the Chinese Government of the organization of the police force, the Japanese Government shall, according to its repeated declarations, immediately announce the withdrawal of its troops, and shall withdraw them upon the handing over of the functions of policing the railway to the police force."

These proposals were published simultaneously in Peking and Tokyo yesterday.

Agenda to Be Limited

Cause of China to Be Safeguarded, Whatever Formal Action Is Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Hints, and even direct statements, that the United States was to offer her services to China as a mediator, or had accepted an invitation to act in that capacity, have been made freely, but there is no basis for them other than the most friendly and helpful relations with China, an attitude she has always held.

While it is true that the United States is not assuming the role of a mediator, it is quite possible, in the exchanges now going forward between the United States and other powers, including China and Japan, regarding the agenda for the conference on the limitation of armaments, and the consideration of Pacific and Far East questions, that the United States will be in a position to set forth its opinion in regard to clearing away obstacles that might stand in the way of developing a useful working agenda, and in facilitating the work of the conference after it was in session.

The notes now being exchanged between the nations interested in the conference are of the most friendly and confidential character. It is unusual to have an opportunity of getting the leading nations of the world together, seeking grounds for a peaceful solution of difficulties which may result in a common advantage, and it may well be that the moral force of the combined nations may have an effect in helping to find a way out of the Far Eastern entanglement.

Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador to the United States, is in a position to understand fully the attitude of the United States, and is in frequent conference with the Secretary of State regarding details of the agenda and other matters of common interest to Japan and the United States. His prolonged conferences with Roland S. Morris, former United States Ambassador to Japan, prepared the way for his understanding of the American position on certain matters which will still be of interest to the conference.

There has been considerable speculation as to whether the subject of immigration, and particularly the attitude of California toward Japanese immigration, would come up for discussion at the conference. It is known that it was not included in the list of topics sent out by the State Department to the invited powers, nor has it been proposed in any replies received by the department, so far as can be learned. It is believed that it is one of the moot points that may be left out, and that there will be so strong a feeling to this effect that the Japanese will not urge it. While an irritating matter, it has not the large aspect of issues that are so far contemplated as essential to prepare the way for limiting armaments.

The United States desires to prevent anything from coming up at the conference that will alter present diplomatic and economic relations with the powers which are to participate in it.

## TRADE COMMISSION FACES NEW ATTACK

Effort to Deprive It of Its Powers to Be Met by Farm Organizations — Tendency in Coal Mine Inquiry Matter Cited

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

A vigorous campaign to defend the Federal Trade Commission against further assaults by interests which have already succeeded in depriving it of powers of investigation over the coal and packing industries, will be waged by farm organizations with headquarters here, according to announcements yesterday from officials of such bodies as the American Farm Bureau Federation and the National Board of Farm Organizations.

The creation of a powerful political clique which is working for the abrogation of the powers of the commission, and even for its total abolition, has been known for some time by Congress and officials friendly to the commission. They saw in the Maynard case, whereby the commission was enjoined from collecting facts about the coal industry which related to prices and costs of production, the first sign of what has developed into an organized opposition, a determination to chip away, bit by bit, the authority and power of the commission. The provisions of the Packer Control bill, which gave over to the Secretary of Agriculture powers formerly vested in the Federal Trade Commission, were the occasion of bitter denunciations on the floor of the Senate by progressive who saw in this move the "death blow of the commission."

New Attack Forecast

Evidence that the same elements which worked successfully against the commission during the past year are again mustering their forces for a decisive campaign are not lacking, according to officials of the National Board of Farm Organizations, one of the largest of the agricultural agencies.

"We are going to fight, and fight hard, to keep the Federal Trade Commission what it is now—the only absolutely independent semi-judicial body of its kind, standing between the producer and the public to protect the interests of both," declared Charles A. Lyman, secretary of the National Board of Farm Organizations, yesterday. "The work of the commission is vitally important to the well being of agricultural interests in that a great part of the nation's food supply is produced by farmers selling or cooperative organizations by trade combines. Several times in the past trade organizations have threatened a controlling influence over the farmers by refusing to sell their farm products unless certain conditions were complied with, and have been prevented by the Federal Trade Commission. If its work is further interfered with, as we have reason to believe it may be, it will greatly concern the cause of agriculture, which at this time needs every aid possible."

Antagonism Apparent

For this reason, said Mr. Lyman, those who are looking after the political interests of agriculture have demands to meet on their own grounds those working against the commission—representatives of "big business" and finance, it is alleged, to whom the Federal Trade Commission long has been a thorn in the flesh.

Indications are that these organizations and others whose interest is enlisted will not have long to wait before being called upon to undertake active defense of the commission. It is understood that the congressional reorganization commission, of which Walter Brown is chairman, will recommend that the functions of the Federal Trade Commission be divided between the Department of Commerce and the Department of Justice, final power being vested in the administrative heads of these departments.

Commission's Power Threatened

"This would mean that the commission would be no longer independent, but would be subject to the wishes of the administration," declared Mr. Lyman. "By being thus placed on a political or semi-political basis, its hands would be tied—it could no longer act with the same freedom with which it does at present, and the chances for sinister influences would be greater. Its value as an impartial judge would no longer exist. The public will be the loser."

The desire to hamper the work of the commission is indicated in a number of bills which have been, or are to be, introduced in Congress, it is declared. The Frelinghuysen "seasonal coal bill," so-called, would definitely and for all time take away the commission's power in regard to the coal industry, and the misbranding bill, introduced in the last session by Henry Cabot Lodge (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, takes away from the commission one-third of its duties. This process of "chipping off" is bound to result in the final impotence of the Federal Trade Commission, declares its defenders.

The desire of the farm interests to see agriculture actively represented in the personnel of the Trade Commission has led to an organized support of Milo Campbell, president of the National Milk Producers Association, as a successor to Commissioner John Garland Pollard, whose term expires on September 28.

## NEWS SUMMARY

Eamon de Valera has telegraphed Mr. Lloyd George expressing his surprise at the British Premier's reasons for cancelling the Inverness conference. "If the positions were not so definitely opposed," he says, "there would indeed be no problem to discuss." The tone of his communication indicates a reluctance to return to the conditions prior to the truce. On all sides there is a strong feeling against a resumption of hostilities and while the seriousness of the deadlock is not overlooked much hope is seen in the fact that the door is not closed against further negotiations.

From Paris comes the news that the International Commission for Relief of the Russian Famine is to continue its work despite the hostile note from the Soviet Government. A preliminary investigation is to be made of the needs of the affected areas and the best means of organizing relief. A note is also to be addressed through diplomatic channels, to all nations desiring to associate themselves with relief work, inviting them to participate in the work of the commission. The first meeting is set for October 6 at Brussels.

Tzecho-Slovakia is disturbed by the state of affairs in Burgenland. She has addressed a note to the Council of Ambassadors drawing attention to the "reign of terror" and requesting that measures be taken to put definite stop to it. No doubt is entertained that Tzecho-Slovakia's willingness to take military action herself, but her direct interest in the reported plan for a corridor through Western Hungary to the sea has caused the Allies to pause before calling upon her services.

Arrests of notable agitators in India have taken place as a result of the change of policy adopted by the government there. Among the men taken into custody is one of the All India brothers, who failed to adhere to the promise to refrain from provocative acts. The charges are understood to be criminal conspiracy, an attempt to seduce the troops and defamation.

Parliament in Canada will be dissolved early next week. Concurrently with its dissolution, Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, will announce his reconstructed Cabinet. The chief difficulty in securing a new ministry is found in Quebec, where the government is responsive to all appeals for French Canadian representation in the government. Meanwhile a surprise has been injected into the political situation by the apostasy from the agrarian party of one of its first lieutenants.

A liquor smuggling campaign from Canada and renewed activities of the liquor interests have aroused the citizens of Malone, New York, to start a movement which may become national in scope, for enforcement of the prohibition law. The public which has heretofore supported enforcement silently is now asked to make itself audible, to give indisputable evidence to politicians that there is only a minority sentiment in the country for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Farm organizations are preparing to defend in Congress attacks which it is believed are soon to be made to still further limit the powers of the Federal Trade Commission. It is claimed that powerful political cliques are working for the abrogation of the powers of the commission, if not for their total abolition.

The Chinese Legation in Washington yesterday gave out what is declared to be an authorized version of Japan's proposals for the settlement of the Shantung controversy. It is generally believed at the capital that the terms will be rejected.

Despite the probable rejection by the Senate Finance Committee of the Calder amendment to the revenue bill providing for a tax on 27½ per cent beer, leaders among the liquor element in the House of Representatives are planning a determined campaign to legalize light wines and beers, under the guise of compensating veterans of the world war. Vincent M. Brennan (R.), Representative from Michigan, announced yesterday that he intends to introduce such a bill after Congress reconvenes next week, for the purpose of raising \$1,000,000,000 for a bonus.

Refusal of the public to buy hard coal in advance of the cold weather has placed the heavy burden of carrying the excess unsold coal on the distributors, and has largely cut into the huge profits which they ordinarily make, according to an observer of the situation, in close touch with the present trend of matters. Anthracite has come to be sold by the single ton as needed, he says, instead of being stored in quantity, and this is due to the high prices charged, which are out of proportion to other prices and above even war prices for anthracite.

Maj.-Gen. C. T. Mencher, chief of the United States Air Service, has asked to be released from his position and to be transferred to a command of troops in the field and his transfer will probably be made. A rumor of friction with Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, his assistant, whose activities on behalf of the air service have made him prominent recently, has been denied.

## TZECHO-SLOVAKIA WATCHING HUNGARY

Dr. Benes, the Foreign Minister, Addresses a Note to the Conference of Ambassadors on the Situation in Burgenland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Friday)—Dr. Edward Benes, the Tzecho-Slovak Foreign Minister, has addressed to Paul Cambon, president of the Ambassadors conference, a note bearing on the recent events in western Hungary. In his note, Dr. Benes draws attention to the acts of Hungarian soldiers in Burgenland, and uses the term "reign of terror" to describe the situation. Neighboring states, he continues, are disturbed and alarmed by the Tzecho-Slovak situation. The policy of Tzecho-Slovakia, he says, has been directed solely toward pacification and the reorganization of central Europe, a policy based on the strict observance of common obligations and the loyal cooperation of all states concerned.

Tzecho-Slovakia considers the present situation absolutely unsupportable. She considers it her duty toward her Allies and her own people to call the attention of the Ambassadors Conference to this state of affairs, very dangerous to the peace of Europe, and to ask that measures be taken definitely to end the anarchic situation. It would be dangerous, the note states, if the idea became general that international obligations may be broken without fear of just and merited punishment.

The Tzecho-Slovak Republic, Dr. Benes concludes, fully conscious of its duty to protect peace, will undertake nothing save in absolute agreement with the Ambassadors Conference, and all those directly concerned in the question.

There is no doubt that the Tzecho-Slovak state would be quite willing, if asked by the Allies, to take military measures against the Magyars, should they persist in a refusal to evacuate western Hungary, but her direct interest in the question is so obvious, that she cannot but feel that the Allies, in their present attitude, are in a position to take military measures against the Magyars, should they persist in a refusal to evacuate western Hungary, but her direct interest in the question is so obvious, that she cannot but feel that the Allies, in their present attitude, are in a position to take military measures against the Magyars, should they persist in a refusal to evacuate western Hungary, but her direct interest in the question is so obvious, that she cannot but feel that the Allies, in their present attitude, are in a position to take military measures against the Magyars, should they persist in a refusal to evacuate western Hungary, but her direct interest in the question is 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efforts in conflict with Sinn Féin, and the truce would be over. Now this is just what the Irish people cannot face, for the truce has been such a welcome respite from the strife and turmoil of the last two years that pressure, quite unofficial but considerable, will be brought to bear on the members of the Dail to find a way out before the truce is broken.

#### An Effective Minority

Like all extremists, the Sinn Féiners have pledged themselves to something unreasonable and unattainable, something the people of Ireland do not really desire, that is an Irish republic. It is only a small but effective minority who demand that. The bulk of Irishmen do not care particularly how they are governed, so long as they are governed justly. Sinn Féin, however, has a strong position, the position of being the only armed party in Ireland, and consequently able to force their will upon the more docile but immensely larger portion of the people.

From the logical point of view also, their position is unassailable, as the people of Ireland see it. Sinn Féin in effect says to its fellow countrymen: "One hundred years of endeavor along constitutional lines has given you what? Only the Home Rule Bill of 1914. But see what only two years of our plan of warfare has brought; Mr. Lloyd George's generous offer of dominion status, slightly qualified, it is true, but if two years can make such a brave showing, will another six months' warfare not bring us an independent republic?"

The Irish people, untouched by the great war, can only agree, not knowing the change of thought wrought in England, while its people passed through the fiery trials of that war; a change which has made them generous in the extreme when concessions are possible, but more of the bulldog breed than ever where fundamentals are at stake.

#### Tories Antagonistic

Mr. Lloyd George is not, as the Dail may think, head of a government unanimously in favor of any settlement with Ireland, for Mr. de Valera's uncompromising attitude has renewed the old antagonism in Tory quarters here, which, although not strong enough to sweep the Premier from office, is sufficient to make him, as head of a coalition government, cautious, to say the least. The Morning Post today calls upon him "either to resign or to take up once again the task which he should never have abandoned of reestablishing the King's sovereignty in Ireland."

Meantime Mr. de Valera is meeting the Dail to consider the situation, and Mr. Lloyd George has summoned his colleagues of the Cabinet for the same purpose.

Mr. Lloyd George's speedy reply to Mr. de Valera's note has caused a sensation in Dublin. The Irish Independent comments: "We are loth to believe that the Premier's letter is the last word. A deadlock or a breakdown, after the mutual good will which has been shown during the past 18 weeks, would be a disaster. By wisdom and diplomacy, the statesmen on both sides should be able to devise a basis for a conference and later formulate a treaty honorable and satisfactory to each nation."

#### An Extravagant Misconstruction

The Irish Times writes: "Today's news will fill the Irish people with consternation and the world outside Ireland with astonishment and anger. If Sinn Féin rejects Mr. Lloyd George's final warning and plunges the country one more into chaos, it will be defying the hopes and wishes of nine-tenths of the Irish people. If the republican leaders even look the facts in the face, the situation may be redeemed happily for itself and for Ireland."

Freeman's Journal, referring to Mr. Lloyd George's statement that to confer on the terms of Mr. de Valera's letter would be to recognize Ireland as an independent republic, states: "This is, we think, an extravagant misconstruction of the position. It has to be remembered that Ireland was many years ago a sovereign state within the British Empire. A claim of sovereignty does not necessarily imply disassociation and severance. Moreover, Mr. de Valera's reply does not call for formal preliminary recognition of the claim." The paper adds: "The British and Irish peoples will refuse to accept this as an end of the peace effort."

The Belfast Telegraph says: "Only those who do not understand the Sinn Féin mentality will be surprised at the end of the negotiations. To present impossible demands is to create an impossible barrier. The truth is Sinn Féin never had the will to peace, and therefore peace cannot be achieved."

#### Premier Supported

Mr. Lloyd George's Stand Is Generally Frained in Britain

LONDON, England (Friday)—Surprise and disappointment are expressed by most of the morning newspapers over Eamon de Valera's reply to Mr. Lloyd George. But hope generally is expressed that wiser counsels will prevail to prevent a break in the truce and at the same time give the Irish people an opportunity to be consulted as to their wishes.

The Times thinks a situation of the utmost gravity has arisen. "There can be no question," says this newspaper, "of the sincerity of the government's desire to reach an Irish settlement; nor is there reason to doubt that they have gone to the utmost limit which this country would sanction." Mr. Lloyd George's action is the circumstance is not likely to be questioned. It expresses the hope that "dark though the outlook be, it is not even now necessary to despair."

The Daily Telegraph says: "There seemed to be a chance that the point had been reached at which Mr. de Valera and those acting with him would find it advisable to come down

to earth with realities." The belief is expressed that Dail Eireann bases its attitude on the results of the past Irish election, by which the nation declared its independence; but it asserts that a change in the mind of the electorate has occurred and the Irish people now are ready to surrender their demand for an independent republic, but that Mr. de Valera and his associates are unable to drop their independence policy without involving themselves in contempt and ridicule.

The Daily Chronicle says Mr. Lloyd George had the Munnies behind him and that he will have it no less in his reply to calling off the proposed conference. A majority of Dail Eireann "threaten to bring the truce to an end and cast the country back into the throes of hateful conflict," but it wonders if the Irish people will "remain passive and acquiescent while the cup which they longed for and which is within their grasp is dashed from their lips by a gesture of infatuation." Why do not the Sinn Féin leaders take a plebiscite for authority to accept the British offer if their election platform does not give them this authority?

The Daily Express, questions whether Mr. de Valera in his letter to the Premier has spoken the mind of the Irish people. "It is our belief," the newspaper declares, "that Irishmen were free to express their views Great Britain's offer would not be rejected. That offer is still open."

#### Congratulation Called Futile

BELFAST, Ireland (Friday)—Appeals to Mr. Lloyd George and the leaders of the Sinn Féin to make every effort to solve the Irish question are made by the Northern Whig of this city in commenting upon the critical situation which developed yesterday when the proposed conference at Inverness was canceled.

"The Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George," the newspaper says, "at last is alive to the futility of endeavoring to conciliate the Sinn Féin leaders, and the only course open to the government, if it is sincere in its expressed desire to maintain the essential unity of the realm, is immediately to take adequate measures to break the treasonable tyranny which has three-fourths of Ireland in its grip."

The Belfast News Letter says: "The only way out of the deadlock is to surrender the claim of independence for Ireland."

#### CLAIMS OF SOUTH CHINA ARE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York—Four thousand Chinese, representing the states of New York and New Jersey, held a mass meeting on the steps of the City Hall yesterday for the purpose of calling attention to the necessity for the inclusion of the Republic of South China, of which Dr. Sun Yat-sen is President, in the conference for the limitation of armaments and for the consideration of Far Eastern problems.

The meeting was presided over by E. K. Moey, editor of the China Review, and was addressed by Mr. Ma Soo, official representative of the South China Republic to the United States, who came from Washington for that purpose. Royal S. Copeland, Commissioner of Public Welfare, represented the Mayor, and spoke of the interest and sympathy of the city government in the aspirations for self-determination on the part of the South China Republic. He said that the conduct of the Chinese in New York had convinced him of the high class of their citizens and that the laudable ambition to take a prominent part in the elimination of war showed their fitness for recognition as a sovereign nation.

Resolutions prepared and signed by the heads of the Chinese Free Masons, Chinese Nationalist League, Chinese Merchants Association, Chinese Seamen's Associations, and others were presented to the meeting and unanimously adopted with a great waving of American and Chinese flags, setting forth the situation and demands for the right of recognition of the South China Republic at the conference, and that an invitation be sent to the Canton authorities to send a delegation, as the Peking Government had betrayed the people of China to the Japanese and was irresponsible and dominated by militarists unfit to sit in the conference for the reduction of armament.

Copies of the resolutions as submitted were sent by telegraph to the President and the Secretary of State.

#### NEW MEASURES IN CANAL ZONE LIKELY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Numerous charges in the civil establishment and government of the Panama Canal Zone are understood to have been recommended to Secretary Weeks by the commission, which, at the Secretary's direction, recently investigated conditions there.

The report has been transmitted to President Harding, who has been studying it during his vacation trip this week. Secretary Weeks said yesterday that the President expected to conclude the study on his return voyage from New York to Washington. Meanwhile Governor Morrow of the canal zone has been summoned to Washington for a conference with the Secretary, which, it was understood, will have to do with the inauguration of new measures in the civil administration of the zone.

#### RECONSTRUCTING CANADIAN CABINET

Chief Difficulty in Forming Ministry, Which Will Be Announced Next Week, Found in Quebec—Blow to Agrarians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—The thirteenth Parliament of Canada will be dissolved early next week, when Arthur Meighen, the Prime Minister, will announce his reconstructed Cabinet. Polling day for the federal election will probably occur during the first week of December.

The delay in the announcement of dissolution has been chiefly due to difficulties encountered in the reconstruction of the Cabinet. Several members of the original Ministry, including Sir George Foster, Hon. J. D. Reid, and Hon. J. A. Calder, are appointed to the Senate, in which there are at present no less than 10 vacancies. The Senate is a non-elective body carrying an annuity of \$4000 for life; there are more candidates for the non-elective position than for the elective position of the Cabinet.

The chief difficulty in securing a reconstructed Cabinet is found in Quebec. Both Sir Robert Borden and Mr. Meighen have striven vainly hitherto to secure French-Canadian representation in the Ministry realizing that 2,600,000 people should not remain unrepresented in a "petitioned" Cabinet. Quebec, apparently unforgetful of the conscription issue of 1917, has remained unresponsive to all appeals and is likely so to remain during the present campaign.

Nevertheless, Mr. Meighen will be in a position to announce a new cabinet toward the beginning of the week. In the meantime a surprise has been injected into the federal political situation by the apostasy from the National Progressive or Agrarian Party of its first lieutenant in the person of Dr. Michael Clark of Red Deer. Dr. Clark is an avowed free trader of the Cobden school, a former follower of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, with whom he "broke" in 1917 on the conscription issue. He joined Union Government, but upon the retirement from that ministry of Hon. T. A. Crerar, he joined the latter as a member of its newly formed Progressive Party. With Mr. Crerar he remained during the whole of the last session of Parliament.

He has now announced his severance from Mr. Crerar and his party on the grounds that he is opposed to "class" movement. His letter of resignation is as follows:

"After our recent conversations it will not greatly surprise you to learn that you cannot count on me as a candidate in Alberta in the forthcoming Dominion election.

"Mr. Wood, whose organizing ability is great and admirable, seems to think he has found something new in the idea of group movement. It is as old as the hills. True Liberals fought it in Britain and Canada alike, under restricted franchise, and as a people rightly struggle to be free. The House of Lords, the family compact, the Manufacturers Association and the Junkers and militarists of Germany are each and all examples of group government, and the progress of humanity has been proportional to its ability to free itself from the domination of these groups. Class consciousness is none the less class selfishness and therefore doomed to die, because it suddenly appears in Farmer and Labor parties.

"After all, there seems to be only one method of working out human affairs in the political sphere. The apostles of progress must unite upon common principles, sincerely held, to resist reaction, which is ever present like a dead weight to drag down the aspirations of the race for freedom, justice and democracy.

"These were the things for which 60,000 Canadians died in the recent war, but they will not be attained by putting one form of class consciousness in power in place of another.

"I have been fighting 'class' for 40 years. It would be quite impossible for me to turn my back on my past and the right in this election."

Dr. Clark would not say whether he would be a candidate at all in the coming election.

H. W. Wood, to whom Dr. Clark refers, is president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and it is to his efforts that the recent defeat of the Stewart (Liberal) Government in the Province of Alberta is due. Mr. Wood is noted for possessing much more pronouncedly "class" ideas than the leader of the Federal Progressive Party, Mr. Crerar.

The apostasy of Dr. Clark is regarded by government papers as a severe blow to the Agrarian Party. The significance of the incident, however, may be well overestimated in the general scheme of things.

#### NORTH DAKOTA SETS RECALL VOTE DATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
BISMARCK, North Dakota—The first election for recall of a governor was officially proclaimed here late yesterday by the Secretary of State. The election will be held on Friday, October 23.

For the fifth consecutive year, by action of the forces opposed to the Non-partisan League, North Dakota will be subjected to a bitter fall campaign. Anti-League forces filed petitions bearing 73,000 names for the recall of Gov. Lynn J. Frazier, Governor; William Lenke, Attorney-General; and John Hagan, Commissioner of Agriculture, or about 7000 more names than the 30 per cent of votes cast for governor at the last election, necessary to obtain the recall.

Independent forces, headed by R. A.

Nestes of Minot, will go into the campaign with a platform which includes initiated measures and constitutional amendments to be voted upon as their platform. The independent platform is virtually the Nonpartisan League platform of state-owned, state-operated industries in a modified form, with a constitutional amendment limiting the amount of money which can be put in them to \$75,000 and the substitution of a rural credits board for the Bank of North Dakota.

The Nonpartisan League forces will stand on their original program in the election, with assertions that the independent forces, though advocating the program in a modified form actually are seeking to gain control of the state government to destroy it.

#### NEW MAIL ORDER - WILL SAVE MONEY

Practice of Transmitting Certain Periodicals by Mail Instead of Freight Expected to Aid Government and Publishers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—A great saving, not only to the publishers of the country, but to the government, will be effected by the recent order of Will H. Hays, Postmaster-General, in establishing, on October 1, the practice of shipping all monthly, semi-monthly and bi-weekly periodicals by mail instead of freight.

Hundreds of letters have been received by Postmaster-General Hays congratulating the department for abolishing the vexatious "blue tag service" which worked a hardship on the small post offices of the country as well as upon the publishing houses. Included among these letters are a number which took occasion to criticize the former administration of Albert Sidney Burleson, Postmaster-General under President Wilson as being responsible for the freight-handling system.

In justice to Mr. Burleson it was stated at the Postoffice Department yesterday that the "blue tag service" was inaugurated, not by Mr. Burleson, but by a Republican Postmaster-General, Frank H. Hitchcock, in 1911.

Advocating the practice, Mr. Hitchcock contended that "by taking out of the railway postoffice cars the heavy periodical matter formerly sorted en route, a more rapid distribution of letters is made possible." He added that it would also "result in a large saving to the government by utilizing a less expensive method of shipment."

With the passing of low freight rates, the Post Office Department found it less expedient to ship this character of mail by freight than during the pre-war years. By handling these periodicals in the regular space with the regular force and equipment, approximately \$268,000 a year can be saved in forces, rent and drayage.

At the time the freight shipment plan was adopted mails were handled entirely on the weight basis, and the difference in the cost of transportation between freight and passenger trains was material. Since the inauguration of the freight handling plan, the basis of railway pay has been changed from the weight to the space method, and transportation charges by freight have steadily increased.

The new system, the Post Office Department says, will save a great deal of time in the dispatch of periodical mail instead of being held at post-offices until carload lots are collected, the mail will be distributed immediately from the concentration points.

#### SAVINGS REPORTED BY SHIPPING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Albert D. Lasker, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, after three months' incumbency of that post yesterday gave an accounting of his stewardship. On June 15, 8234 persons were employed, at a cost of \$75,893,796. By September 15 this had been cut down to 6358 persons, at a cost of \$12,952,680, and Mr. Lasker stated that he expected to duplicate this saving within the next three months.

Most of this reduction has been effected through the Washington office, but the chairman expects to turn his attention next to the European end of the shipping affairs. He is sending J. H. Shedy of New York, formerly of Seattle, Washington, as European manager, with full authority to reorganize the United States shipping business. Frank E. Ferris special commissioner in Europe, will remain to help Mr. Shedy.

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#### AIR SERVICE CHIEF ASKS FOR RELEASE

Request of Maj.-Gen. C. T. Menoher to Be Transferred to Command of Troops in Field Will Probably Be Granted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The request of Maj.-Gen. Charles T. Menoher to be released from service as head of the United States Air Service and to be transferred to a command of troops in the field, passed a sensation here, but so surprise, it was indicated at the War Department that General Menoher's request would be granted, and it was also denied that it had been prompted by friction between him and Brig.-Gen. William Mitchell, assistant chief of the air service.

Whether the desire of General Menoher to be transferred was the result of disagreement between himself and his assistant or not, it is generally believed that it is the last condition that has been difficult, and that, if relation between the chief of the air service and his assistant were not strained to the breaking point, they were of such a nature as to make it unsatisfactory for both to remain in the same branch of the service. As a matter of fact, General Menoher has never had the same enthusiasm for that branch of the service as his subordinate. He is an artilleryman, and was appointed head of the air service in 1918, after having commanded the Rainbow Division in France.

#### General Mitchell's Attitude

It was observed by those who witnessed the bombing tests off the Virginia Capes two months ago that the attitude of General Menoher—more nearly approached that of the skeptical naval officers than that of the sanguine General Mitchell, who wanted them significantly as he sailed by overhead. Shortly afterward, to the surprise of every one apparently except General Mitchell, the battleship which he had gone to attack was lying at the bottom of the sea.

Notwithstanding the report of the Army and Navy Board, which favored the battleship as against aircraft, General Mitchell maintained that the superiority of aircraft had been proved and recently made a report to his superior in which he embodied facts and arguments tending to prove it. "The problem of destruction by aircraft has been solved and is finished," he declared, "the next logical step being to provide an adequate air organization and a method of defending the coast and interior cities."

#### Significant Addition

It became known yesterday that when the Army and Navy Board report came to Secretary Weeks he made one significant change in it, adding the word "yet" to the statement that the battleship was not obsolete. This would indicate that the Secretary of War believed the trend was toward obsolescence. While Mr. Weeks refused to comment on General Mitchell's report, and, on the contrary, expressed his decision not to make it public, at least not at present, he is thought to look favorably upon its author.

When affairs had reached such a state between General Menoher and General Mitchell a few months ago that it seemed that one would have to go and General Menoher indicated that that one ought to be General Mitchell, Secretary Weeks smoothed out the difficulty, and both remained for the time.

General Mitchell wrote a book on the Army Air Service which the War Department permitted him to publish about four months ago and he has continued his advocacy of what he believes the government should do for the Air Service at all times, before committees of Congress and elsewhere. As soon as the news was given out that General Menoher was to leave the Air Service the question of his successor arose, and General Mitchell was commonly considered a logical candidate.

#### CHARGES AGAINST BAVARIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless  
BERLIN, Germany (Friday)—At the meeting of the Reichstag investigation

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#### INDIAN AGITATORS BEING ARRESTED

Ali Brothers and Others to Be Charged With Criminal Conspiracy and Steps Are Expected Against Noncooperation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office  
LONDON, England (Friday)—The arrests of notable Indian agitators have taken place as a result of the change of policy adopted by the government of India, and recently foreshadowed in cables to The Christian Science Monitor. Muhammad Ali was taken into custody on September 14 at Waltham, northern Madras, and Dr. Kitchlew the following day at Simla. Shaikat Ali is also to be arrested. The arrests were made as a result of the decision of the government of India to institute proceedings in respect of speeches made and resolutions passed at the All-India Caliph conference held at Karachi in July.

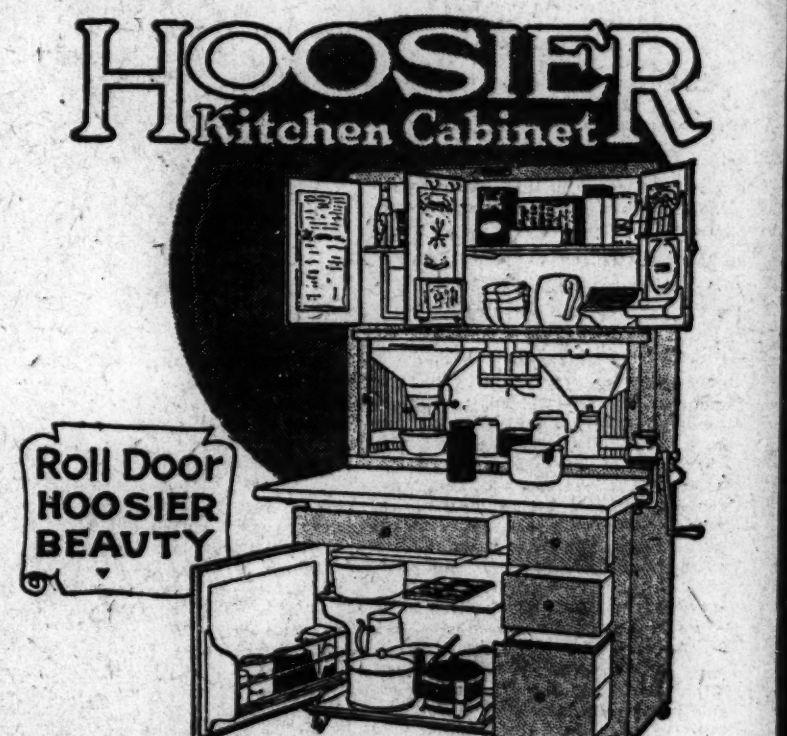
One resolution declared it was wholly unlawful for any Muhammadan at this time to remain in or enlist in the Indian Army, or to get others enlisted in it. The charges are understood to be criminal conspiracy, attempt to seduce troops and defamation. The decision to prosecute was taken before the Moplah rising, but the actual institution of proceedings was delayed by the necessity of obtaining evidence as to the exact language used by the accused and of considering the points of law involved.

The arrested Indian leaders were not unaware of the steps that were to be taken against them, for the decision of the government was not kept closely guarded secret even though it was feared that the arrests might stir up riots that would be difficult to cope with. Ever since Muhammad Ghandi's meeting with Lord Reading and the subsequent apology made by the Ali brothers, these two men have pursued a course which has inevitably whittled down the beneficial effect of their apology, and which nullified their promise to refrain from provocative acts.

Their ultimate arrest became inevitable, and it only remained a question of how and when the step should be taken. Their influence with the mass of the people was realized by the government, too late to take any effective steps to undermine it, and drastic remedies have now to be found. An interesting statement of the government's intention for the future pacification of India is expected within a few days, and it is anticipated that the statement will embody a resolve to fight the non-cooperative propaganda by means other than letting it run its course.

#### NATURAL GAS SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its California News Office  
SANTA BARBARA, California—Chances for natural gas to supply the residents of Santa Barbara County are now increasing, as the wells of Ventura County continue to come in with record gas pressures behind them. All gas produced in the Ventura avenue and Camarillo fields is bought by the Southern Counties Gas Company under contract, and the company is only waiting long enough for an assured supply for a long period before paying out \$300,000 in building a pipe line to bring the supply to Santa Barbara.



The Hoosier Housewife is Proud of Her Kitchen

KITCHEN apologies are unknown in over a million homes for Hoosier housewives take pride in welcoming guests to their workshops. And Hoosier housewives find more time for social hours, for they save time in preparing and clearing up after meals.

The Hoosier is easy to own. The prices are moderate. Come and see the many models. Select the one you prefer.

Arthur McArthur Co.  
111 WASHINGTON ST.  
AT ADAMS SQUARE  
BOSTON





*"I will say a few words of random  
and do you listen of random"*

### By the Wayside

Ask the next half dozen people you meet which they prefer, "expectation" or "surprise," and you will get a variety of answers. At any rate, if all of your half dozen are in agreement on the matter you may assume that it is a coincidence. For indeed on this question there is a wide divergence of opinion. Moreover, it is a question which seems to evoke a very strong measure of partisan feeling. Why it should do so is not clear. But there are several questions like this, questions in regard to which it seems impossible that a divergence of opinion should create any feeling. Yet, the moment they are broached in general conversation, there is an immediate "segregation of the company," and an immediate coming to attention on the part of potential combatants. Early rising is one of these questions; the most desirable speed for motoring is another; whether Daisy Ashford really wrote "The Young Visiters" another; and yet another, the place that Mrs. Asquith should occupy in the history of English literature. There are many more.

### Intolerant Views

The curious part of it is that people who hold views on these questions at all are, almost invariably, quite intolerant in regard to them. The early riser, for instance, has nothing but contempt for the lay-a-bed; the speeder nothing but scorn for the man who "likes to see the country." To the man convinced that Daisy Ashford wrote "The Young Visiters," the man who is sure that Daisy Ashford wrote it, "with her tongue in her cheek"—well, the less said about him the better; whilst, as to Mrs. Asquith, says one, "Anyone could write stuff like that"; says another, "No one could write it but Margaret Asquith." So it goes on. To this category most emphatically belongs the question as to whether preference is to be accorded to expectation or surprise.

### The Comparison Whatever

Personally, we have always held that there is no comparison whatever between the two. It is, indeed, well-nigh inconceivable how anyone, with any pretensions whatever to discernment, to say nothing of common sense, could prefer surprise to expectation. With such people there is, in fact, no use arguing. It is wasted labor. If they cannot see such a self-evident fact at once, well, there is no use trying to make them see it. The simple fact remains, however, whether they see it or not, or whether they admit it or not, that expectation is to be preferred a thousand times to surprise. No, we are not being dogmatic. We are simply stating a fact. It is perfectly possible to be perfectly reasonable and tolerant over the matter; perfectly possible to agree to disagree, maintaining and expressing, the while, the utmost respect for another's opinion and judgment. This much must be transparently clear from our way of dealing with the subject.

### Objectives Again

Really, though, we have been led astray. It was no part of our original intention to enter into any discussion—calmly and judiciously though we could maintain our share in it—on this matter. The fact is that the question raised in this column, a short time ago, on "Objectives" has evoked a variety of views. The chief criticism, as might be expected, has come from the motorist. He agrees with us or he disagrees with us—decisively enough, but with a fine, delicate, this criticism has led to some modification of our views. Or rather has induced a desire to elucidate them still farther. We still believe in objectives, as firmly as ever Wendy believed in fairies. But, in reaching them, we are prepared to welcome with open arms all manner of surprises, if they can be called such—by the wayside.

### The Dismissing Motorist

Herein, strangely enough, we do not expect to be in agreement with the motorist, who favors the tour without an objective, the hero of—

Let us go home.  
And let us go there,  
And let us go on  
To somewhere else.

For indeed his one great purpose is "getting somewhere." Do we see a beautiful flower by the wayside? Well, we can induce him to stop and let us get out and pick it—sometimes—gradually. But nothing will induce him to stop his engine and join us, and he is ever impatient to be away again. It is the same when we flash round a bend in the road, and, all of a sudden, a view of the world seems to be spread out below and beyond us. He is not insensible to the wonder of it all—not altogether. He grants approval—as he "steps on the gas." But if we suggest that we might pull up by the wayside, and enjoy it at our leisure, well, he will do it sometimes, but more often than not, he will fail

to stop soon enough, and then, with an "Oh, there are sure to be much better places further on," spoken with transparent relief, he will "step on the gas" once more.

### The Ideal Motor Trip

Yet we contend for it that the ideal motor trip is the trip where there is an objective, be it never so slight, and wherein there is a progress, varied with all manner of stoppings and excursions and explorations by the way-side. These are the real adventures. The rest is background. We remember once, years ago, making our way aboard a slow-going freighter along the coast of Spain, and, for two days and two nights, the only thing in sight was another steamer, many miles away. Now on our port and now on our starboard bow. Every once in a while we would be overhauling her and every once in a while she would pull away from us. On the third day she suddenly changed her course, and, within half an hour, the last trail of her smoke had disappeared over the horizon. For a moment, there seemed to be nothing any more to look at. Why? Well, because there was nothing any more by the wayside.

### THE SMALL TOWN IN THE BIG CITY

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

My city thinks it is the largest in the world. It is really just a small town.

Down on the corner a dozen people are gathered in front of a window. They are looking at a large framed work under the glass cover of which a lot of white things are blowing around like swirling snow. This advertises something or other. The crowd watches it minute after minute. A single glance ought to suffice, but if you are interested in what makes the white things go, of course you can stand and stare and wonder as long as you like.

While ago some one discovered that architects had carved all sorts of symbolic faces around the doorway of a Fifth Avenue church. If the church had been open on weekdays no one could have got in or out without use of force. The kind of people who jammed the steps continually, gazing upward.

The other day a deer got loose on Broadway. It was a real deer and it really got loose. This separates the incident from the annual story one of the newspapers used to print, of the steer that tore down Broadway yesterday. We used to look for that story every spring. It was the same theme and setting always, but in a new dress. The man who wrote it has resigned from newspaper work. He writes for weekly and monthly publications when he is not mowing the grass around his suburban house. So he didn't write about the deer. All of that part of Broadway down which the deer scooted had nothing to do but chase it or watch it. Broadway is one of the world's busiest streets only when its people have nothing to do but work.

Several corners around town are now being excavated. The impromptu fences are lined with sober-faced folk who watch the performances of derelicts, men and things with impulsive gaze. When the engine skips ahead, the fact down in a memorandum book. Surely, it does not escape their notice. Nothing could.

Gentlemen stand along sidewalks all over town and offer for sale squawking things, like rubber roosters or dogs, or balls painted to look like clowns. And many, many people buy them. Other gentlemen reap a fair daily wage from the sidewalk sale of packages of needles. I saw it myself. Vendors of men's silk—these they are—ties are more recent newcomers to our list of pavement merchants. I am not speaking of the hordes of pushcarts that jam the curbs on the East Side. Perhaps these dealers have been graduated from the pushcart school. But they would scorn to use any lesser highways than Broadway and the busier cross-town streets. The business, they tell me, is lucrative. The sweet lavender man also finds it profitable to occupy a doorway here and there, if he can find one without crowding out the gentleman who illustrates the clinging quality of his cement by a suspended broken plate, now mended by a power against which a huge rock pulls in vain.

I forgot to say, when mentioning the deer, that a real bear was led into Wall Street the other day, but upon being shown the open door of the Stock Exchange would go no further. That made excellent copy for the newspapers that print nothing but big city news. If I knew who owned the bear I would borrow him long enough to set him loose tomorrow morning at the early hour which the hurdy-gurdy man selects to fascinate me with the marvelous inharmonies of the machinery on the end of that handle of his.

There would be no hurdy-gurdies, I suppose, if the town were not full of people who like them. They must be the people who stare at white things flying in a window, or at church doors, or at holes in the ground. I must conclude that all these things, and the sidewalk salesman, prove the small townness of the great city; a city that boasts a score of main streets, and has just the right sort of people for each of them.

I'm now going out to take a long ride on the front seat, almost directly behind the motorman, of an open trolley car. I used to do that in the other small town I lived in. I remember, yesterday, on Fourteenth Street, I couldn't get by a jewelry auction. When the auctioneer said, "We'll give me one dime, 10 cents, for this here package!" I even answered, "I will." I did. It was 16 collar buttons. Oh, I belong in this big city, all right.

### A CRUISE IN A COASTER

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

All day long, on a hot Sunday, the cargo-boat Trade's Increase kept her steady gait of nine knots, the coast of Devon a colored shadow on the starboard beam. The master had been on the bridge the most of the night, conning the ship through the dense white fog which usually descends when the barometer stands at more than 30 and there is no wind; and after breakfast he turned in. The first officer kept watch. The fog had vanished with the morning breeze, and the first officer, leaning on the rail of the bridge, stared ahead upon an empty sea; not a vessel in sight. Yet this is the trade route to the Bristol Channel. One steamer had been sighted since the Trade's Increase left Plymouth. Another was heard wallowing in the fog, and that was all.

Toward dinner time the master appeared on deck. He wore slippers; he did not wear collar or coat, it being Sunday, and he had not shaved. He will shave tomorrow, because we shall be in port. "It is not a good time to sleep, after breakfast," said the master, cheerfully. He glanced toward the land, which was wreathed in haze. "That is Appledore," he said, as we might say, "This is Oxford Circus." No doubt he had a chart, but he was never observed to consult it. He knows every cape, headland, sand, shoal, rock and current round Great Britain in dark or daylight and set his course to half a point. His ship was 1580 tons burden and 237 feet long; he had six deck hands and four firemen to work her, and he handled her as easily as a man handles a bicycle. "In the Royal Navy, now, she would have 50 men, or the lot of that," he says, contentedly. "A Royal Navy captain saw me tek the ship into Dieppe, between them two wooden piers, in full gale, and he was surprised. He came aboard and asked me how many men I had, and when I told him it was difficult for him to believe."

In the estuary of the Severn, there was shoal water on either hand; and the master, surveying the bright water, saw the sands as clearly as if the sea were transparent. Now and again he murmured a direction to the steersman, who repeated it. The steersman was a tall fellow, clad in stout blue jersey and trousers, a scarf about his neck.

Presently the master left the bridge to the second officer, and retired to the main hatch with two newspapers, one to sit on and the other to read. "It is cooler on the main hatch" said the master, "to read the newspaper." He had noticed how different is the account of a thing in the different newspapers, so I read as many as I can to find out the truth, if it is possible to find the lek of 'that' in a newspaper."

The chief engineer, who had been watering the two little plants in flower-pots in his hot cabin, joined the party. He wore his working trousers; so that he did not need a newspaper to sit on. "The chief," said the master, "comes from the borders of Wales, but he will be very angry if you call him a Welshman." "I'm only an Englishman," said the long, lean engineer, with a patient smile. "We can't all be Manxmen, Captain."

Away on the port beam the principality of Wales slept in the evening sunlight. The low hills died away, and the shafts and spires of Cardiff rose from the sea level, graven black upon the gold. We went below to supper, served in the messroom on the main deck. The messroom is a long, narrow room, the walls of which are quite dark, because a boat slung outside obstructs the portholes. Supper really is a meal. It is the last meal of the day, and one eats as much as possible. "We lek our meals regular at sea," says the master. "It does a man good to eat." "Practically a T. T. ship," the second officer confided to me afterward. "Aye, all the men is sober. The deck hands comes from the Isle of Man, lek the officers. Yes, the firemen is Irish, but they never stays long in a ship, doesn't the firemen."

As the twilight fell, the ship strolled past the entrance to Avonmouth Harbor, where the new docks are in the making, and turned to the right into the narrow river which winds between mud banks. The second officer took the wheel and swung the long ship slowly round the corner, until from a cluster of gray cottages, we picked up a pilot with a bicycle. The master explained that he was not really a pilot, but a steersman, whose peculiar study in life was the mud-banks of the river. A tall, cheerful, red-moustached man was the steersman, who talked at the top of his voice about his garden while he twisted the ship along the tortuous channel. He and the master were old friends. The master had seen him rise from the river mud to a buyer and seller and repairer of boats and the ownership of a house and garden. "And him that can't neither read nor write," his daughter signs his pilot-notes," said the master.

In the thickening dusk the steersman sighted the green light of Bristol Docks, and dropped over the side with his bicycle, to ride home over the hill to his supper. A deck hand took the wheel, and the master conned the ship. Two hands were sent ashore to deal with ropes. The first officer and a man went forward.

In the docks, the ship, so small a thing at sea, seemed to double her size, towering above the dock gates. She had about three feet to spare in the width. After having been locked up—that is, raised in the dock—twice, the ship proceeded into the crowded docks in a darkness faintly lit by a lamp here and there. In order to get round one angle, the master must drop anchor to hold her bows in while the stern came round. Vast shapes of ships on either hand, tall warehouses looming against the clouded sky, glimmering lights in black water. "Aye, it is all corners, lek a dog's hindleg," the master murmured at intervals. He paced swiftly back and

forth across the bridge, peering ahead, till midnight, when he drew up at his appointed berth, which was almost invisible. He had touched nothing with the ship from first to last. Then he turned in.

### THE PORT OF MEILLERIE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

There is something about the name Meillerie which delights the ear. It seems to be associated with the French word miel, or honey; and thought is carried back to sunny days, spent on grassy slopes, up above the broad expanse of waters which gleam and glitter around its rocky coast line.

Although little known, Meillerie is in certain ways unique; for though a broad motor road runs close to its waters' edge and pierces the very center of the little community, few comparatively are those who find time in their rush to investigate the quiet old houses and the busy port. One always has to speak of a port



© Julien Frères, Geneva, Switzerland

### An old French town on the Lake of Geneva

as busy; although many seem particularly occupied in doing nothing. There are always a number of "old salts" who sit about on the edges of wharfs and boats, till their clothing requires patching, and gets patched; but alas, never in the same material. It is the same all the world over and Meillerie is no exception.

Perhaps the reason why comparatively few visitors come, is that very shortly after passing through the village, the frontier line is reached; and the days when motors could without formality leave or enter France, or for that matter any other European country, have not yet come again.

Though Meillerie is not quite a frontier town, still a little more than an hour's pull over glassy waters, and the land of the Tricolor is left behind. In the years 1917 and 1918, at one end of the house pull was France, and at the other was a neutral country, in which were many French "internees," or prisoners of war, held on parole. Many of these men sighed for just one moment on their native soil, and yet parole is parole, and the frontier line was thoroughly guarded by both countries.

Strict as were the frontier guards on the execution of their duty, their watch hardly exceeded that of the coast guard at Meillerie. From his observation platform a foot or two above the port, every incoming and outgoing vessel was subject to the keenest scrutiny; but there were still, dark nights in 1917 and 1918 when Père Grancet from the neutral country would row, hugging the shore and with muffled oars, into a little cove just below the coast guard station, where he would sit patiently waiting while some soldier of France trod for a moment the soil of his beloved homeland and heard the voices of those he loved whispering softly to the accompaniment of creaking boards as the keen-eyed guardian of the coast paced to and fro just over their heads.

But these stirring times are passed; and it is not with war, but with peace that Meillerie is associated: with the humming of bees in the heath, and the tinkling of the cow bells. One remembers the genial smile of its cheery inhabitants; and amidst the turmoil of busy hours one can stand for a moment, in imagination, on its ancient mole and gaze out across the blue waters at the old church spires, and half hidden hamlets, which belong to that neutral country which lies on the opposite side of the Lake of Geneva.

### Telephone Publicity

A telephone message from a demonstrator in a show window to pedestrians on the sidewalk is a novel scheme to attract attention. At his table in the show window the demonstrator has a telephone, and a connected telephone hangs on the glass outside the window, with a sign reading: "Answer the Phone!"

When the salesman notices a possible customer interested in the goods in the window he touches a button and the outside telephone rings. The pedestrian naturally reads the sign requesting him to answer; so usually he responds and the demonstrator has the chance to interest him further.

**SPECIAL**  
**SUNDAY DINNER**  
served from 11 a. m. to 5 p. m., \$1.25  
**REGULAR DINNER**  
served every day from 11 a. m. to 2 p. m.  
à la carte at All Hours  
1085 Boylston Street  
Near Mass. Ave.,  
Boston, Mass.  
Music 12:30 to 2 and 5:30 to 11:30

### OUR HOUSE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Our house was brick. It seemed larger than any house in the world, then. Probably, I thought, the palaces of the world are small in comparison. I had to walk and walk to get really through our house. My little room had a pink ceiling, and Mother had hung pink curtains at the windows. It was a sweet, narrow, cool little room and just outside were the marshes, where the iris bloomed all through the dark, quiet night. It was lovely to stand in my little window at twilight and see the cows coming down the road, and hear the night sounds and watch the soft shadows dropping around our house. And it was nice, in the day time, to lean out of the window and see Father putting up the tent in the yard. It was like living in a castle, to look across the world from my little room.

We are never at a loss, in our house. There was always something to do. Father wrote a great many letters at his table. Mother sewed or read or made dresses for me. I went driving with Father or read out of my picture books. Our dog lay on the veranda in the summer and watched the vines blowing in the wind. We

hear the wheels in our yard. And finally—oh, it was very late—the wheels came rolling into the yard and stopped, and Mother went out with a lamp and some one got out. Company has come again to our house. They had come from the great city where one buys beautiful note paper with initials. Our house was very beautiful with soft lamplight. The marshes were still and near. The fireflies were coming so near, tonight. What a wonderful thing it was to have some one from a great city coming to our house, when the fireflies were dancing! Nothing could ever be more beautiful than fireflies. Not even the brightest jewel could ever be brighter or clearer than they. I could almost see our honeysuckle bush through the night. Nothing could be more fragrant than the honeysuckle bush.

Our company came in the door. We were glad to see her. We were glad she could come in summer when there was so much honeysuckle. She would tell us about the things in the great city. Mother looked very glad. Father would look very glad, too, when he came in from the barn. Pretty soon our house was still. The world was still. There were no lights anywhere except the little fireflies.

### AUTOMOBILES AND COWBOYS

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

Will the cowboy, the rough-and-ready rider of the plains, ever be replaced by the automobile? Whatever may be the answer to this question, it is a fact that the exchange has already been made on one ranch in Texas, with interesting results.

It seems that the owner of this ranch believed there was really no good reason why he should put up with the old order of things. In comfortable seat, with the speed of a thousand cattle at his command by the operation of a lever, the cowboy-puncher could round up the steers and turn them homeward. But the rancher's enthusiasm was somewhat dampened by the stampede of the first herd of cattle that caught sight of the automobile.

A number of properly mounted men succeeded in overtaking the stampede several miles away, and after a long chase, turned them toward home. Then horses drew the car back and forth until the cattle got used to it. Then came the real test. It was necessary to round up a bunch of steers. Some of the men were anxious to make the experiment of roping them from the seat of the car.

The animals were driven into the corral. Two of the best men on the ranch were then selected, one to run the car and the other to do the roping. When the steer was roped, the car was to be brought to a sudden stop. The man at the wheel put the machine to its best gait as it entered the corral. The steers dashed for the other end, with the machine close behind. The animals, cornered, flew back past their pursuer. Instantly the lariat was flung, and settled over the horns of one of the beasts. The "horse end" was attached to the front axle of the vehicle.

The driver failed to stop the car. He wrestled in vain with the wheel and the levers—something was wrong. At the last moment, when the rope was secure, the roper seized the steering gear, and managed to avoid a collision with the opposite fence.

The unruly procession, headed by the runaway motor car, sped once more across the corral. By some unusual skill in steering, the machine was then run out into the open, the steer dragging behind—certainly a strange sight on the plains. Away across the range sailed the runaway, until some cow-punchers, riding up, saw the difficulty and cut loose the steer. Even then the men insisted on remaining in the car, and after a "joy ride" of some fifteen miles, they managed to bring it to a stop. They were quite ready to do the next roping of steers from the back of a horse, in the good old-fashioned way.

### THE BRIDGE AT BAYONNE

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor

The center point of beauty in the quaint old town of Bayonne lies in the river where the waters are spanned by the low white bridge. Here the wonder and repose of the scene catch at the imagination and the heart there to mirror their peace-giving and satisfying charm, and the picture of them called forth at any later moment never fails to bring back the same ineffaceable impression of pure delight.

On this October afternoon, looking toward the hills on one side of the bridge, the broad stream comes flowing along with quiet motion between wide, low banks, from one side of which the line of quaint, low, irregular red-roofed buildings image themselves in the stream. On the other side, in perfect contrast, stand at intervals the stately square gray blocks of dwelling houses and between them and partially screening them are groups and lines of tall planes, golden now with autumn coloring. These, too, throw their reflections to the waters beneath and, as the eyes travel slowly across the bridge to the other side, the hill line is gone and the radiantly-lit waters pass between stationed ships and many boats moored to the banks, their masts and hulls in black outline on a clear sky. To the far bright distances of the horizon the river slowly slips.

The same beauty of repose lies over all. Not a boat stirs, nothing seems to move on the water save the gulls that are wheeling and circling near the bridge. The constant passing to and fro over the bridge of women and children, men and carts, does not disturb the tranquillity of the scene.

Here a group of workmen goes by, the sun glinting on a blue coat, purple stockings, a fast-colored jersey. There two girls pass, arm in arm, clad in warm golden-brown. A low bullock cart rumbles over the cobbles. A pauper, and it is followed by a little green-painted donkey cart driven by a boy. A little work girl passes next on her way home, carrying her bag—hatless, but with gloved hands, the sun rays catching the bronze of her hair. Now comes a child in a brilliant coat.

They all pass peacefully by and, as the sun sinks lower and lower, I, too, leave the quiet parapet where I have been leaning and watching and pass over the bridge, leaving the river in its silent beauty to await the oncoming of the night and the stars.

### Secrets of Salisbury Plain

When Lieutenant-Colonel Hawley took charge of the excavations at Stonehenge about two years ago, antiquaries felt that a new world of discovery might shortly be opened. For many months skilled workers were engaged upon the site. Certain fallen stones were restored to their original position and leaning stones made perpendicular—a matter demanding elaborate construction of wooden props and cranes. But the real interest hung round the excavator's pick. Now one can sum up the results by saying that the conundrum of Stonehenge is greater even than before.

There are evidences of three different periods in the laying-out of the great temple, the most remarkable discovery being traces of an earlier circle of foreign stones. The monoliths were carried thither in the rough and dressed on the spot, as countless clippings bear witness. These foreign stone-fragments are now identified as of the same geological formation as the mountains of Pembrokehire, more than 150 miles distant. Were the great monoliths originally boulders? Or did human hands transport them all those miles across rivers and over the hills of South Wales? By what mode of primitive conveyance? For what purpose? These are secrets which the lonely silences of Salisbury Plain will perhaps guard forever.

The first cost  
is practically the last



The Friendly Glow

"Don't shoot the piano pounder.  
He is doing the best he can."

THIS sign appeared in a  
dance hall of the far West.

Its crude and homely appeal  
is understood by all.

Translated and transplanted  
we rear it here in Greater  
Boston as applying to Edison  
Service.

The Edison Electric  
Illuminating Company of Boston

Touring Car \$1085 Roadster \$1030 Sedan \$1920 Coupe \$1715  
Panel Business Car \$1120 Screen Business Car \$1120  
Delivered

HENSHAW MOTOR CO  
DODGE BROTHERS  
MOTOR CARS



## HARD COAL PROFITS SAID TO BE HUGE

Public's Refusal to Buy Stocks Has, However, Placed Heavy Cost of Carrying Unsold Anthracite on the Distributor

The following article has been prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by a close observer of the situation respecting anthracite coal, who has written authoritatively for the business and financial press, and has shown new light on the causes of present high prices.

**PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.**—The Miners Bank of Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in the heart of the hard coal region, attributes the failure of the public to purchase anthracite to a belief that there will be a recession from high prices and to the inability of individuals and manufacturers to pay for supplies in advance of actual needs. Lack of employment and lower wages interfere with domestic consumers filling their cellars with anthracite at prices double the normal rate. Somewhat similar conditions operate in like manner as to manufacturers. Business has been dull and taxes are high, so that mill owners have not ready money to stock up with fuel as they had when prices of coal were normal.

When anthracite sold at one-half of the present asking price, householders were accustomed to fill their cellars with anthracite during the spring and summer months and thus fully prepare for fuel needs for the following autumn and winter. Manufacturers did likewise. Vacant lots would be stocked full of coal bought at comparatively low prices. In this way consumers lifted from the anthracite operators the burden of carrying stocks of coal through spring, summer and early fall. The coal, having been marketed, was promptly paid for and the proceeds passed into the treasuries of the anthracite operators.

Now the coal remains unsold, and the burden of carrying millions of tons rests upon the operators instead of being distributed among many thousands of consumers scattered throughout numerous states. Probably the anthracite now carried by the operators amounts to \$300,000,000, based upon the arbitrary values fixed by the operators.

By demanding prices much higher than the war period, a time when every other commodity had receded towards normalcy, the operators have unwittingly brought about a revolution among buyers of hard coal. Anthracite is now bought by the single ton as it may be needed, instead of being stored in quantities sufficient to meet requirements of several months.

Realizing that they stand upon very dangerous ground, the operators maintain an expensive publicity bureau for the purpose of feeding out propaganda to the newspapers, many of which incessantly publish it to the detriment of their readers and the general public. Skilled statisticians are employed to compile, compute and twist figures in all sorts of fantastic ways, to prove the good intentions of the anthracite operators. Students of economics and writers of ability are employed to present at all times, before the public, the interests of the operators. But from almost no source whatever is anything offered to combat the anthracite propaganda.

Recently this publicity bureau issued what purported to be a list of the operators comprising the policies committee. Fourteen men are named, but most of them are simply "buffers" or shock absorbers. Behind them are the operators or owners of the anthracite carriers. The group of responsible anthracite operators is comprised of some of the wealthiest men in the country, some of them having incomes of from \$1,000,000 to \$3,000,000 or more annually. They exercise a monopolistic control of their product.

One hobby of the publicity bureau is to have statements showing the high cost of mining anthracite. The force of all figures thus presented and the potency of all arguments made to justify the high prices demanded for anthracite, fall because of the huge profits made by the coal companies and the coal-carrying railroads. In one year the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad paid dividends aggregating 76 per cent. For many years it paid regular dividends of 20 per cent, and now it is giving to its shareholders a big stock dividend, which in turn will exact cash dividends and thus help to hide enormous profits by spreading them over a larger surface.

Coal sales companies were created by the anthracite group of capitalists without advancing one dollar of fresh capital. They simply gave to themselves, without cost, shares in the new sales companies, by a bit of financial engineering, and in turn these new shares are now exacting an additional toll from all consumers of anthracite.

The millionaire group of anthracite operators have gone beyond all bounds. When Senator Calder of New York introduced a bill at Washington to curb their rapaciousness, many of the leading chambers of commerce sent resolutions to Washington asking their representatives to kill the Calder bill. This was done at the request of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the excuse being a fear that passage of the Calder bill would prove to be an opening wedge which would be distracting to big business. Now, on the verge of winter, the coal situation has come to a distressing stage.

### Retailers Lose Money

Coal Dealer Says Buyers' Strike Has Been Expensive for Trade

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—To a representative of the Boston News Bureau, a prominent coal man in this city gave the following interview: "This is probably the worst summer

season in a decade or more for coal distributors. Never have we had more coal in our bins and never has the public held off from purchasing for its winter requirements as it has this year. A much larger percentage of consumers than ever before has no coal whatever in the cellar and it could be easily productive of a dangerous situation. As for retail coal dealers, they have lost money, and it will take a cold winter to give them reasonable profits for the 12 months' operations.

"Why is the public withholding its purchases? Perhaps there are two reasons: a high price and lack of ready money. Coal is undeniably too high compared with other commodities. But the high price is none of the retailer's doings. The cost of producing a ton of coal today is about the highest in the history of the trade. One of the biggest factors, outside of high labor cost, which must remain high until April 1, 1922 at least, when the present wage contract expires, is the unsalability of the smaller sizes of anthracite.

"The public is not aware of the large percentage of buckwheat and bird's-eye coal out of a gross ton mined which cannot be sold at the present time because there is no market for it. This coal competes with soft coal for which the market has been dull all year, and which is very cheap. This small-sized anthracite, resulting from the breaking up of lump coal, is accumulating in mountainous heaps near the various Pennsylvania mines. This loss can only be compensated for by a higher price for the stove and nut sizes.

"There is nothing now to justify the public waiting for lower prices. In fact, I don't see how we can avoid higher prices. The coal operators have advanced wholesale prices since April 1 of this year 50 cents a ton to \$8.10 and \$8.15 at the mine, and now the State of Pennsylvania has levied a tax of 2½ per cent under mine cave law, will become operative. These taxes are not yet reflected in wholesale prices, but we are expecting notice of an advance at any time. Today we are paying \$4.72 a ton freight, plus government tax, against \$2.56 before the war, and we see no chances for lower freight rates."

## SENATORS OPPOSE REVENUE BEER TAX

Finance Committee Will Flatly Reject the Calder Amendment in Revision of Fordney Bill, Prohibition Leaders Declare

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Except for disposition of the proposed amendments covering a manufacturers' sales tax and a tax on 2.75 per cent beer, the Senate Finance Committee virtually completed its revision of the Fordney Revenue Bill late yesterday.

Owing to the absence of Boies Penrose (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, and Furnifold M. Simmons, Senator from North Carolina, the ranking Democratic member, the final vote on the bill was postponed until next Wednesday, the day Congress reassembles.

The written copy of the bill will be placed before the committee probably on Monday, subject to slight changes, and the bill will be ready for formal introduction in the Senate on the opening day of the session. Along with it, the Republican members will file the majority report in favor of the Administration's tax plan, the Democratic members being given opportunity to file a minority report later.

When the Finance Committee meets this morning, William M. Calder (R.), Senator from New York, will move for a record on his amendment providing for a tax of \$5 a barrel on 2.75 per cent beer and a tax of \$6.42 on rum. Prohibitionists, who declare the proposal of Senator Calder is clearly unconstitutional, forecast its flat rejection by the committee.

Reed Smoot (R.), Senator from Utah, then will follow with a motion to substitute for the Administration's revenue bill his own broad program for a manufacturers' sales tax. It is said that his motion also will be defeated by a decisive majority.

Upon the appeals of patent medicine manufacturers the committee reconsidered its former action and eliminated the 2 per cent tax on these medicines. The tax on fountain syrups was reduced from 10 to 7½ per cent.

The committee agreed to the House provision giving the Commissioner of Internal Revenue power, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury and with the consent of the taxpayer, to settle all tax claims.

It also adopted the House provisions establishing a tax simplification board with instructions to report a more simplified system of taxation.

### GRAPE DAY FESTIVAL

**SAN DIEGO, California.**—Fully 15,000 persons attended the 14th annual Grape Day festival at Escondido, near here, recently. A street parade, replete with numerous floats displaying the products raised in Escondido and its vicinity, band concerts, street dancing, exhibits of cattle, American Indian games, concessions of all sorts and the free distribution of 10 tons of grapes were the principal features of the big celebration.

### FARM LOAN BOND OFFERING

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—An offering of federal farm loan bonds will be made about October 1. Secretary Mellon said yesterday. The issue, which will be in accordance with the general plan of financing the federal land banks, will bear 5 per cent interest. It is expected that the issue will amount to at least \$40,000,000.

## RIVER OFFERS COAL SUPPLY

Bed of Susquehanna Said to Contain Much Anthracite That Can Be Cheaply Salvaged

**BALTIMORE, Maryland.**—The announcement that there is in the bed of the Susquehanna River enough coal to supply the domestic consumption of Baltimore for the next 100 years, comes at a time when the coal situation and anticipation of the trial of members of the Baltimore Coal Exchange are very much to the fore.

A survey which is being made of the deposits in the Susquehanna suggests that this coal, which is now being used by several large manufacturing plants in Baltimore, may offer the solution of one phase of our economic problem.

The coal, which is at the bed of the Susquehanna can be sold, according to the statement of experts, at retail for between \$2 and \$4 a ton. It offers quite a decrease in the prevalent price of \$16 which has been established by the dealers who combined to keep the retail price up.

The Susquehanna project has appealed strongly to many business men of Baltimore, and plans are now under way for marketing this coal for domestic purposes on an extensive scale. Officials of the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co., who have charge of the coal deposits behind the Holtwood dam, recently undertook to make arrangements with a large handler of anthracite in Baltimore.

The price quoted this dealer ranged, according to the amount which he might be able to handle, from \$1.25 to 80 cents a ton. This dealer, however, refused the offer and was later found to be one of those indicted by the grand jury on the charge of being in a combination in restraint of trade.

The indictments have made it difficult to find in Baltimore a distributor for the coal, but it is now known that the Pennsylvania Water & Power Co. is working on definitely outlined plans for putting it on the Baltimore market for domestic use.

The coal, which is known as "river coal," is not of the usual stove size, and the gates, flues, and dampers of domestic ranges would probably have to be adjusted to its use. It is used however, to a great extent by the people of Harrisburg and towns along the Susquehanna. Originally washed down from Pennsylvania collieries on the upper banks, this coal now lies in the bed of the river in shoals, many of which are visible above the surface at periods of low water.

### Operators Deny Charges

Eager for Mingo Inquiry, Labor Committee's Chairman Says

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Through Harry Olmsted, chairman of the Labor Committee, the coal operators of the Williamson, West Virginia, field, charged yesterday that statements to President Harding this week by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, misrepresented industrial conditions in that field.

The only reason that the operators advised a postponement of the investigation of the West Virginia conditions by the Senate subcommittee, Mr. Olmsted stated, is that the attorneys who have been appearing before the subcommittee are now engaged in the trials in Mingo county, and necessarily cannot appear in two places at the same time. Otherwise, the operators are just as anxious as Mr. Lewis and his associates that the inquiry of the Kenyon committee proceed without delay.

"Mr. Lewis must know," continued Mr. Olmsted, "that except by a very wide stretch of authority, the Senate committee which has the investigation in charge, cannot extend its inquiry into the counties of Logan, Boone and Mercer, where Mr. Lewis says government is carried on by the Baldwin-Felts guards. The Senate resolution calls for an investigation of conditions in Mingo and Pike counties."

The operators' spokesman declared that the United Mine Workers had their chance to show up the employment of Baldwin-Felts guards during the opening days of the investigation in Washington, "but utterly failed to do so."

"It'll become Mr. Lewis to say that government has broken down in West Virginia," he stated. "The only time its authority has been assailed was when Mr. Lewis' organization took up arms against the State."

Mr. Olmsted further pointed out that the miners of Williamson felt no sense of persecution. "The 5000 workmen in the field have asked the Senatorial committee to permit their contractual relations with the operators to stand as they are," Mr. Olmsted said. "They have further asked the committee to make no finding that will require them to become members of the United Mine Workers of America."

### KENTUCKIANS WARNED AGAINST KU KLUX

**LOUISVILLE, Kentucky.**—The Board of Public Safety yesterday "served" notice on all citizens to remain away from a proposed meeting of the Ku Klux Klan tomorrow night, and warned owners of public halls not to rent their places to the organization. "Should any attempt be made to hold the meeting in defiance of this order," the board's announcement says, "any person who attempts to attend it will be regarded as an unpatriotic citizen and a law violator and will be dealt with accordingly." Detailed methods to be employed in

stopping the meeting were not disclosed. Published statements, several days ago, attributed to an unknown member of the Klan, said it had 6000 pledged members in Louisville. Lowering closely on that announcement, Mayor Smith declared that he would use every lawful means to prevent the organization of a Klan in Louisville. Full page advertisements in a morning paper announced that a Rev. Ridley would address a mass meeting on Sunday on the purposes of the Klan and this brought the subject of an issue.

## NATIONS IN FAVOR OF DISARMAMENT

Twenty-Six Powers Answer the Appeal of League and All but Seven Agree Not to Increase Their Military Appropriations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

**NEW YORK, New York.**—Twenty-six nations have answered the appeal of the League of Nations for an agreement to keep the military and naval budgets of the next two years within the appropriations for the current year, all but seven of them in the affirmative, according to the League of Nations News Bureau. The seven states answering in the negative all agree in general to limitation of armament.

Reservations accompany almost every one of the affirmative answers. Some of these refer to the uncertainty produced by the present unsettled financial and economic conditions. But the main reservation, which occurs in almost every answer, emphasizes the impossibility for any one nation to lead the way to disarmament without regard to what is done in other nations.

### Fourteen Nations Accept

Austria and Bulgaria answer that the question has been settled for them by the Peace Treaty, which regulated the extent of their defensive establishments. Fourteen governments accepted the proposition with only such conditions as have been indicated above. These are, Bolivia, China, Guatemala, Australia, Canada, Belgium, Great Britain, New Zealand, India, Italy, Holland, Chile, Denmark and Norway.

Spain, Japan and Roumania have given answers which, though evasive, indicate unmistakable agreement with the purpose of the appeal. The Japanese answer is typical of the present situation:

"It is the earnest desire of the Japanese Government that an agreement should be reached between all states for the simultaneous reduction of their armaments, in accordance with the spirit of the League of Nations and with a view of maintenance of peace throughout the world. Nevertheless, in view of the fact that the Council of the League, by virtue of the provisions of the Covenant, is closely studying plans for disarmament, the Japanese Government does not consider that it would be advisable to take any action upon the recommendation of the Assembly until these plans have been completed."

### South Africa Objects

The seven states refusing to give the solicited promise are South Africa, Brazil, France, Finland, Poland, Greece and Yugoslavia. South Africa points out that its sudden acquisition of international status and the withdrawal of the imperial defense forces are in the presence of a native population outnumbering the Europeans by 4 to 1, form conditions so exceptional that it will be impossible at present for the Union Government to determine what its defensive requirements during the next few years may be.

"The government of the Republic," says the French reply, "desires to point out that this reply should in no way be interpreted as signifying an intention to elude the obligations laid down in the Covenant. The government of the Republic, on the contrary, desires to point out that, faithful to the principles laid down in the third resolution voted at Geneva, it has entered resolutely upon the path of reduction of armaments, as is proved by the draft bill which it has brought in to reduce the term of military service in the spirit of the very heavy military charges imposed upon it by its international obligations and considerations of national safety."

Twenty-two governments are still to be heard from.

### VACCINATION ORDER MODIFIED

**ABERDEEN, South Dakota.**—Although the compulsory vaccination order asked for by the city health officer was voted down, the Board of Education here, at a regular meeting, recommended that parents have school children vaccinated. This modification is the result of a fight which has divided the city into two factions, one in sympathy with the compulsory measures and the other against them. ALL-BARRETT

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## IMMIGRATION LAW NOW RESTRICTING

Commissioner - General Declares Percentage Restriction Has Justified Itself - First Problems of Application Solved

**BOSTON, Massachusetts.**—Operating as a distinct benefit in preventing added complication of the present unemployment situation, the new Dillingham immigration restriction law is now really restricting, declared W. W. Husband, Commissioner-General of Immigration, in an interview yesterday with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at the United States Immigration Service headquarters at East Boston. Mr. Husband pointed out that, although the excess over quotas admitted in June to be subtracted from the total yearly quotas was about 11,000, this figure was reduced to 638 for July was about the same for August and is now coming into accord with the terms of the law.

"It was, of course, inevitable that mechanical and administrative difficulties would come with the application of the new law," Mr. Husband said. "Practically all of the problems of detail have now been met or have worked themselves out. In fact, it seems already apparent that the system of percentage restriction of immigration has proved to be sound."

The bulk of the immigration at present, the Commissioner-General said, is composed of dependents of those already established in this country. He did not assign any reason for this other than that their home countries are exercising the passport restriction to retain workers and to allow those whose economic contribution is slight, and who may possibly become dependents on the public, to leave the country.

### Passport Regulation

That "the danger point" with regard to immigration at present is the passport requirement which allows of discrimination on the part of foreign governments, Mr. Husband said. Under it it is possible for a government to refuse to grant or to delay the issue of passports to those of their nationals that they wish to keep at home and would have welcomed such a regulation in order to enforce this policy. But the requirement works both ways.

"I expect that within the next two or three months," Mr. Husband went on, "some very important and significant facts will be established with regard to immigration. Through investigation and experimentation it is hoped that it will be decided that restriction can be operated on the other side. Of course, regulation that would assure that only those people who definitely can get into the United States would leave their home countries would be ideal. It is hoped, however, that study of the question will at least show means of approaching such a solution."

"In regulating immigration we are confronted with two problems. One is the immigrant who is coming to the United States to stay, and the other the worker who comes only to work for a period of time, and return to his home country or move on to another. This latter element compares with the workers of Italy and France who move seasonally between the two countries. The difference here is that the period is longer, often two or three years."

### Terms of Law

There is a third group of aliens composed of those coming on business or for a visit. All come under the terms of the law, and certain latitude must be allowed, and discrimination exercised in applying it. Separate laws would be impossible because those disbarred under one law could put themselves in a position to enter under another one."

With the exception of special classes, Mr. Husband said, the quotas of certain countries, including Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia, have been used up for the year by the excesses admitted thus far. He intimated that a possible result of barring the peoples of many of the central and southeastern European countries for the remainder of the year would be to shift to an influx of Scandinavians, Welsh, and northern European peoples. This change would, of course, depend upon the labor demand.

### Proposed Amendment

"The proposed amendment to set a minimum of 1300 immigrants a year from any country is designed mainly

to extend privilege of entry of more from Australia and New Zealand," the Commissioner-General said, when asked with regard to this proposal. "Australia's annual quota is now about 250, and New Zealand's is less than 100. The extension to 1300 would give people from these countries, wholly desirable as they are, greater latitude. It would not add more than 3000 to the annual total. South Africa with a quota of 79, I believe, would be benefited, also the unfortunate Armenians. This change should bring far more advantages than disadvantages in point of the sort of immigrants."

Mr. Husband, asked about consideration of the Japanese immigration question among the Far Eastern matters to come before the disarmament conference, expressed the conviction that this problem is wholly beside the point of the conference, and is a subject for direct negotiation between the two countries.

Another step being taken by the Bureau of Immigration, the Commissioner-General said, is in the direction of welfare. A special committee is now investigating conditions affecting the immigrants with a view to recommending changes and improvements from the point of view of welfare, he said.

### Deportations Suspended

**NEW YORK, New York.**—President Harding has temporarily saved 300 Armenian immigrants from being deported to Turkey, according to Representative Isaac Siegel, who said yesterday that the President has sent a wireless message from the Mayflower, ordering their deportation suspended, pending a conference at Washington on Monday. Mr. Siegel said the President was deeply interested in the plight of the Armenians.

## LIQUOR ELEMENTS OFFER BONUS BRIBE

Campaign to Legalize Light Wine and Beer to Be Conducted Under Guise of Compensating Veterans of the War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

**WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.**—Despite the probable rejection by the Senate Finance Committee of the Calder amendment to the revenue bill providing for a tax on 2.75 per cent beer, leaders among the liquor forces in the House of Representatives are planning a determined campaign to legalize light wines and beer under the guise of compensating veterans of the world war.

Announcement was made yesterday by Vincent M. Brennan (R.), Representative from Michigan, that he intends to introduce such a bill after Congress reconvenes next week, for the purpose of raising \$1,000,000,000 or more toward a bonus for the veterans. Other members of the House, who wish to undermine the Volstead act, are planning to introduce similar bills, which prohibition leaders declare would be in violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Brennan said he was impressed by the demand among his constituents in Detroit for Congress to legalize beer, and expected strong support for his bill from the veteran organizations, however, have come out against any proposal to raise bonus revenue through attempts to evade the Prohibition Act, or otherwise to set it aside.

"I have not been able honestly to advise former service men that there is much likelihood of the passage of the bonus law, unless some new source of revenue is uncovered," explained Mr. Brennan. "There seem to be insuperable objections to increasing the subjects of taxation with one exception, beer and light wines. We, particularly, who live close to the boundary line of Canada, realize that it is almost hopeless to try to enforce the prohibition law adequately."

"Although the Province of Ontario has been dry for almost two months, Canadian liquor is still flooding Detroit and other parts of Michigan. The government and state are spending large sums of money in attempting to stem the tide of liquor, but despite the efforts of many conscientious officials their task seems to be hopeless. There is also the great evil of so-called 'home brew' and other intoxicants prepared under conditions which make them a positive menace to the public health."

## MEXICO TO HAVE NEW SHIP LINE

Success of Present Government-Owned Company on Gulf Leads to Establishment of One Connecting the Pacific Ports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

**SAN FRANCISCO, California.**—So successful has been the operation of the Compania Naviera Mexicana, the Mexican government-owned steamship line between New Orleans and Mobile on the Gulf coast of the United States, and Tampico, Vera Cruz, Frontera, Puerto Mexico and Progreso, on the Gulf coast of Mexico, that a similar line is to be established by the Mexican Government on the Pacific coast, connecting Guaymas, Mazatlan, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz and Acapulco with Seattle, Portland, San Francisco, San Pedro and San Diego.

The project comprehends the formation of a \$50,000,000 corporation, to embrace the Compania Naviera Mexicana, and to establish the new line on the west coast. There is now a Mexican line of steamers which operates between San Francisco and other California ports and the ports of the Pacific coast of Mexico. This is owned partly by Mexico and partly by American capital, but it is all private capital. It is understood, though not so stated, officially, that this line may be taken over to form the nucleus of the west coast branch of the new government-owned and operated steamship service. The owners of the Mexican line, however, are not particularly anxious to sell, and the indications are that the Mexican government will establish its own western branch in opposition to the present line.

The Compania Naviera Mexicana, which, a few months ago, was placed under the direct supervision of Arturo M. Elias, Mexican consul-general at New Orleans, has shown a remarkable growth, and is now conceded to be the only government-owned steamship line which ever has proved to be a success, both as a carrier and as an investment.

Agents of the Mexican Government, who have been for some months in the ports of the Pacific coast of the United States, estimate that there is nearly twice as much traffic capable of development between the ports of Washington, Oregon, and California, and those of Lower California and Mexico, as now is being carried at great profit between the ports of the Gulf states of the Union and the Gulf states of Mexico. These agents are all men who have been or are connected with the Gulf operations of the Compania Naviera Mexicana, so that they are well able to estimate the present and potential business available on the Pacific coast.

The reopening of all the branches of the Mexican National Railways, and the operation of through passenger and freight trains between Manzanillo and Mexico City, now gives virtually direct connection between San Francisco and Mexico City by the rail-and-water route for the first time since the revolutionary trouble of Mexico began a way back in 1910. Manzanillo harbor development, which was begun in 1909, with plans to expend \$14,000,000 on the making of one of the finest small harbors on the Pacific coast, has been carried to completion by the Oregon Government, and port facilities are said to be adequate to traffic over the wharves there for the next 10 years to come. Thus, little or no new port equipment will have to be constructed for the establishment of the new steamship line.

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## NEW YORK EFFORT FOR ENFORCEMENT

Liquor Smuggling Campaign From Canada and Wet Activities, Rouse Citizens of Malone to Start Nation-Wide Movement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Activities of the wets, directed toward breaking down the prohibition laws, have aroused the dry leaders to accept their challenge and to launch a nation-wide campaign for law enforcement on Sunday at Malone, New York, one of the chief locations on the underground liquor railroad from Canada to the United States.

Some of the things which have prompted the dry to begin this drive are:

Formation of beer and wine organizations in all parts of the country; the recent filibuster in Congress to prevent passage of the anti-beer bill; open attempts to weaken the Volstead Law so as to make the Eighteenth Amendment inoperative; the wets' avowed intention to work for the repeal of the amendment; incessant operations of bootleggers; steps toward combining the 27 wet organizations; indictments that the wet campaign is abundantly financed and intensified in its efforts to recruit individual citizens for nullification.

**Public Opinion Sought**

The dry leaders hold that these and other indications of the wet attack are based on fraudulent claims, and they insist that fraud must be faced with fact. Speaking of the many petitions now floating about, and the "ballot boxes" which are put in public places, Rollin O. Everhart, of the Anti-Saloon League, said:

"Granting that much of the alleged support that these organizations are professing to find is sheer fraud, collections of names got under such circumstances, and compiled in such ways as largely to represent no sentiment, no actual votes, and no political power, if these names be allowed to be pressed upon the attention of men in public life, and the friends of prohibition think it enough merely to sit tight, say and do nothing, and let events take care of themselves, nothing can prevent public representatives from beginning to assume that whatever measure there is of decreased prohibition, actively flanked by increased liquor activity, may be safely interpreted as indicating a public change. If the Anti-Saloon League be not maintained, not only in its ordinary scope and vigor, but in increased ability to focus public opinion upon representatives, the headway made by these liquor schemes will be very intelligent, but at the present moment or to some extent, citizens."

**Center of Conspiracy**

William H. Anderson says of the new dry campaign:

"The drys have held their fire until the wets have proved that the fight is not over. We have no choice except to take up their challenge. We do not carry the burden of starting a new fight. The illicit liquor traffic, which has never admitted itself beaten, has forced the people of this State and the nation to take up the cudgels in defense of their right to legislate it out of business. The hardest phase of the fight has just begun."

New York State is considered to be the center of the bootlegging conspiracy, the headquarters for the liquor dealers' campaign against enforcement. It is logical that this should be the starting point for the anti-nullification campaign. The fight will be launched up-state as a backfire against the activities of the New York City liquor interests.

The church people of Malone and near-by towns and cities which have been made avenues for automobiles laden with Canadian whisky and beer are disgusted with the lawlessness to which their communities have been subjected by bootleggers who have flocked over the border.

These churches have thrown open their pulpits to Anti-Saloon League speakers who will appear in them on Sunday, bringing a message of the new phase of the prohibition fight. They will outline the national and state plans for law enforcement and will call upon all citizens, whether they formerly believed in prohibition or not, to join in the movement to support honest enforcement officials, to take an active and definite stand against lawlessness and to demand that an end be made to bootlegging.

## UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO DECREASING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Improvement in the unemployment situation in Chicago is shown in the report sent to President Harding for use at the coming unemployment conference by the Federal Employment Bureau for this district. The number of unemployed in Chicago is conservatively placed at 124,534, which is lower than any recent estimate.

The figures on which the estimate is based show the following number of workers idle in various branches of industry: Food and kindred products, 7,500; textiles and their products, 3,800; iron and steel and their products, 20,000; lumber and its manufacture, 2,500; leather and its finished products, 150; paper and printing, 520; building trades, 12,284; chemical and allied products, 200; stone, clay and glass products, 800; metals and metal products other than iron and steel, 5,400; tobacco manufacture, 300; vehicles for land transportation, 4,000; railroad repair shops, 750; miscellaneous in-

dustries, including mercantile and commercial, 50,000; total, 124,534.

Improvement throughout the State is shown in the report of the advisory board of the Illinois Free Employment Bureau, based on reports from the 11 employment offices in the State. The report states:

"The deduction to be made from this report would be that a return to normal conditions is taking place. The peak of unemployment was reached in January, 1921, according to the records, and aside from a slight reaction in May and June, industrial conditions show a continual improvement."

"In February the ratio dropped to 361 applications for each 100 places open, in March to 216, and in April to 203.5. May showed an increase to 220 and the June figure was 240.5, but for July the surplus had been reduced to 214.9. The August report shows only 211.5 persons registered for each 100 places open."

## NEW HEALTH MOVE DRAWS OBJECTIONS

Parents Resent the Compulsory Practice of Student Nurses on the School Children of Berkeley—Legal Question Opened

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—Considerable dissatisfaction is manifested here because of the engagement of the public health unit of the University of California for nursing work in the public schools. From 25 to 30, apparently a much larger number than required, are allowed to get part of their training leading to university credits by work among the public school children and their families, both in and out of school hours. The opposition to this "overplus of nursing," as it is termed by its opponents, is led by Mrs. John F. Johnston.

Mrs. Johnston and the half a hundred or more protesting parents who appeared with her before the Board of Education of Berkeley, asked that board to obtain a reconsidered legal opinion from Ezra Decoto, district attorney, following the opinion he already had rendered, stating that the school officials would have to use the nursing unit, provided these nurses from the university—all of them under graduates—were made employees of the city. Prior to the rendering of this opinion, none of the nurses had been so employed by the city or by the Board of Education.

That the nurses now occupy the positions of "cadet teachers," and are receiving no remuneration for their work, though they technically are hired as employees of the city, and are thus violating the school laws, Mrs. Johnston declared in her complaint. She asserted that property used by the nursing unit must be leased by the school officials for that purpose. Mrs. Johnston and the parents who have joined with her in this campaign have declared that they will carry their contention to the courts, before they will submit to this enforced supervision of the health of their children by nurses.

The Board of Education, according to W. B. Herms, its president, is following closely the advice of the district attorney, who is legal adviser to the board, and all steps taken have followed conferences with him. Appointment of six school nurses, in addition to those from the university, to supervise public health activities in the schools was made at a special meeting August 31. All are to give two-thirds of their time to school work, at salaries of \$100 per month, spending the remainder of their time in the Red Cross dispensary of public health service employment.

Mrs. Johnston has issued to the public an outline of the contentions advanced against the methods of nursing and health control in the public schools of Berkeley, and the accompanying discussion of the points at issue, as well as of the history of the case, which has become one of the most important efforts ever made in California to prevent the domination of the children of the public schools by so-called health experts, contrary to the wishes of the parents of the children.

## TAXATION OF BANKS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

BRETTON WOODS, New Hampshire.—Taxation of national banks was the subject under discussion at yesterday's session of the national convention of tax commissioners here. In discussing the revenue act of 1921, which is now before Congress, the general sentiment of the speakers seemed to be in favor of abolishment of the excess profits tax. Repeal of the federal estate tax was urged in a resolution adopted by the convention.

## HOUSING REGULATIONS COMING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SIOUX FALLS, South Dakota.—Housing plans for South Dakota under the state home building measure, as arranged by the last Legislature, may be effective before the first of the coming year, according to a recent statement of Gov. W. H. McMaster.



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RICH AND LEE-AVER

## CHECK IS SOUGHT ON PROFITEERING

Wisconsin Law Officer Plans Cooperation With Federal Officers in Warfare on Combinations in Restraint of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Three recent events are believed to indicate an early lowering of the prices of necessities, particularly meats. William J. Morgan, Attorney-General of Wisconsin, has returned from Washington with the assurance of the Department of Justice that it will cooperate with the State of Wisconsin in its proposed war on Wisconsin price-fixing combinations, and combinations in restraint of trade. The cooperation of the federal government and the Government of Wisconsin has been established on the initiative of Harry M. Daugherty, United States Attorney-General, who invited Mr. Morgan to Washington for a conference. Federal investigators will soon be at work in this State.

An exchange of evidence between the states and the federal government has been planned, says Mr. Morgan. The State will give the federal Attorney-General evidence of combinations entered into in interstate commerce, while the federal agents will provide Wisconsin's chief law officer with evidence of combinations that exist in this State. Mr. Morgan also has completed arrangements with the attorneys-general of surrounding states for cooperation in the battle against price-fixing combinations. The last Legislature gave Wisconsin's Attorney-General backing in the coming fight by appropriating \$10,000 for enforcement and broadening the scope of the State's anti-trust laws.

The Women's Fair Price League has decided to ask the common council to establish in Milwaukee a price council similar to that now being conducted in Chicago. Russell Poole, director of the Chicago organization, will be requested to come to this city to explain the methods used in Chicago in attempts to lower the cost of living. Mrs. Frank F. Howe, president of the fair price league, says the publication of fair prices by the Chicago council has proved a great benefit in the warfare on profiteering. The fair price league has arranged for a public meeting in Milwaukee on October 1, when representatives of the business interests and the housewives will discuss the price situation. The Meat Council of Milwaukee has been formed by market men and packers with a view of improving methods of distribution, to develop better trade relations, and to effect economies for the benefit of the consumer. Joseph F. Sang, the president, says the council proposes, by careful study and research, to improve methods of merchandising so that retail costs will be lowered.

"By gathering and disseminating correct information concerning refrigeration, cutting, delivery, cost accounting and other retail problems, we hope to bring about an actual benefit to the consuming public," he said. "We mean to see that the housewife shall be given the facts about meat as a food, also correct and timely information concerning the meat situation, so that she may govern her buying accordingly."

## RAILWAYMEN FAVOR AUTONOMY IN CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees, which was expelled from the Dominion Trades Congress by vote of the delegates, held a week's convention here, following that of the Trades Congress. A. R. Mosher, the president, was reelected, and Calgary, Alberta, was chosen as the venue for the next convention, to be held in 1923. The sessions of the convention were held in camera, and very little information was given out. It was clear, however, from the daily statements which were issued by Mr. Mosher, that the delegates were unanimous on the subject of Canadian autonomy for Canadian Labor, free from the "interference of international unionism, with the proper conduct of business in the interests of Canadian workers." The Brotherhood extended its jurisdiction, now that it was free from the restrictions necessarily imposed upon it while it was affiliated with the Trades Congress, to include all classes of railway workers not now in the Brotherhood. Authority, also, was given to the executive to affiliate with any railroad federation or cooperative body that might be to the best interests of the organization.

A significant feature of the conference, however, was the passing of a resolution of non-confidence in the newly organized Canadian Labor Party. The resolution is as follows: "Resolved, That the Brotherhood encourage its members to affiliate themselves with a working-class political movement, and that it endeavor to have candidates nominated and elected

who have backbone and courage enough to vote in the interests of the workers." This directly ignores the party formed at the instance of the Trades Congress delegates previously, and indicates that the Brotherhood does not consider the founders of the party sufficiently representative of the workers' movement.

## WOMEN WIN FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT

Old-Time Politicians Lose Their Hold in Election in Connecticut City for Municipal Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW LONDON, Connecticut.—Women, voting in a special election, turned the tide when old line politicians united to defeat the Good Government candidates for the city council under the new council-manager form of charter.

The new charter provides for the election of five members of the council by a majority vote. Only one candidate secured a sufficient number of votes to attain this majority. That he did and that the old type of office seekers were not successful in getting majority votes was due, the politicians say, to the women's vote.

The lone successful candidate is Lucius E. Whitton, a manufacturer, who had twice failed in mayoralty contests because both party machines combined to beat him. Mr. Whitton had served in the state Legislature, where he made a remarkable record as the author of constructive legislation and where he stood solidly against machine politics, liquor interests and big business. He was the sponsor for measures remedying working conditions.

Under the old charter with many council members and officeholders to wield influence it was practically impossible for voters, who appreciated a candidate of Mr. Whitton's ability, to elect him to office. The vote of the women was the force which made it possible to overwhelm the old line politicians and secure the new council-manager form of charter. Now it is necessary to call another special election to elect four other councilmen, who will select a city manager. In the last election it was demonstrated that the politicians showed their full strength. Now, it is declared, it will be easier for the Good Government forces to name men and women, who, with the help of the women voters, can be elected, as the Good Government nominees, though lacking the necessary formal majorities, gained the largest number of votes. The mere hopelessness of many opposing candidates will eliminate them at the next election.

## BY-ELECTION AROUSES INTEREST IN ONTARIO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WOODSTOCK, Ontario.—The most recent turn of events in the North Oxford by-election campaign is the naming by the Liberals of a party candidate and the prediction that the Labor Party and the United Farmers will succeed in the selection of a joint candidate. The Conservatives will not contest the riding. The contest is important on account of the fact that, if the Drury Government loses the seat, it will practically have no majority at all in the Legislature, and E. C. Drury, the Premier, himself expressed the hope that this might not happen. He is anxious that events should not make an early appeal to the people necessary. The support to be given the Farmer candidate by the Labor Party in the provincial by-election must, it is understood, be returned by the Farmers in behalf of a Labor candidate in the forthcoming Dominion general election. The Liberals named W. W. Day of East Mississauga as their candidate.

An interesting feature in connection with the situation is the prediction made at the convention by Principal Waring of Woodstock Baptist College to the effect that the Liberal Party in Ontario would soon disintegrate under the leadership of Hartley Dewar and that a new Liberal Party would arise and that Ernest Drury, the present Premier, and leader of the Farmers Party, would be the leader of the Liberals. The prediction has caused speculation as well as amusement.

## COOPERATION IN MARKETING URGED

New York Governor, Addressing Gathering at State Fair, Points Out Need of Economic Distribution of Products of Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SYRACUSE, New York.—Discussing agricultural problems at the New York State Fair here, Nathan L. Miller, Governor of the State, said that he considered Labor and farmers' organizations necessary, but that their only justification was economic, that they were hostile to American institutions when they attempted to exert political power which would result to their own advantage. He added that although more than one-half the population of the State resided in cities and manufacturing towns, better cultivation of the soil was helping to balance the drift between urban and rural populations.

The problem of stabilizing market conditions and preventing gluts and shortages with their attendant waste and fluctuations of price, from which only the speculator profited, was not the problem of any one class, but could be solved only along the line of the common interest of all of the people of the State. Attempts to establish class conditions would fail, because the great mass of the people were, first of all, American citizens.

**Distribution the Need**

"As I see it, the problem of distribution divides into three heads: Standardization and storage of products, transportation, and markets and marketing, said the Governor.

"Private enterprise should be stimulated to provide more adequate storage facilities, which naturally will be accompanied by better grading and standardization of products. This is an appropriate field for cooperative effort, and while something is already being done vastly more can be accomplished by such effort. This leads me, however, to utter one word of warning. A few rash undertakings or unfortunate experiments may set back the cooperative movement many years. We must be content to make haste slowly.

"The State not only permits but encourages cooperation among producers, but the public will suffer from the abuse of the power to cooperate, and such abuse will inevitably defeat the very purpose of cooperation. The goal to be attained is plain. Wasteful and obsolete methods must be eliminated.

"Goods must be standardized so that the producer may receive adequate compensation for exactly what he sells and the purchaser will know exactly what he is buying. Storage facilities must be provided so that the farmer may do what every successful business has to do—finance himself over periods of plenty and apply business methods to the marketing of his products.

**Transportation Problems**

"The problem of transportation more directly involves the exercise of state power, and the State is already doing much in that field. The auto truck is more and more becoming the means of short transportation. Already we have a system of highways which we are rapidly making more perfect, and which will provide a direct means of transportation between the producer and the consumer. These improvements will serve to bring the best markets in the world to the very doors of our farmers. The great city of New York should be such a market, but at present it is one of the poorest, due to excessive terminal charges, costs of rehandling and waste of product caused by frequent gluts resulting from our obsolete marketing methods or lack of method.

"At last we have made a start toward the improvement of terminal conditions in the port of New York. Against the opposition of ignorant provincialism and selfishness we have at last succeeded, by the joint action of the two states of New York and New Jersey, in the creation of a port

district and a port authority to work out a plan of improving the terminal facilities in what is now the port of New York."

## New Outlets Provided

Pointing out the possibilities of the Barge Canal as a carrier of farm produce to this city, Governor Miller continued:

"With the motor truck, with proper terminal facilities and public markets, I am unable to perceive why farm products cannot be shipped directly to the point of distribution to the consumer at a reasonable cost and freed from the burden of excessive terminal charges.

"We must find means of improving our system and methods so as to stabilize conditions and prevent gluts and shortages, with their attendant waste and fluctuations of price, from which the speculator alone profits at the expense of both producer and consumer. This does not necessarily mean the elimination of the middleman. He has been necessary in the past, and I doubt not he will be useful in the future; but it does mean the elimination of waste of both product and effort."

## STEPS URGED AGAINST LIQUOR ELEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Gov. John M. Parker has sent a special message to the Legislature urging the passage of legislation for the suppression of the bootlegger and illicit manufacture of liquors and declaring that "blind tigers" must be eliminated. The message follows:

"Reports received by me from many parishes indicate a deplorable condition due to illicit stills, the sale of 'white lightning' and other intoxicants, and the 'blind tiger' who plies his trade brazenly and whose victims number many youths of tender age. This traffic brings misery to many homes and adds an enormous expense annually to our overburdened taxpayers. Just as I am opposed to the Volstead act, equally strong am I in favor of laws to put the 'blind tiger' out of business by both fine and jail sentences, and, believing the case urgent, I submit it for your consideration and action."

## NEW ENGLAND "COME BACK"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

SAXTONS RIVER, Vermont.—The reopening celebration of Vermont Academy was marked by an address from John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union and a former student of the academy. "The reopening of the academy," said Mr. Barrett, "is the best evidence in many years of the 'come back' spirit of Vermont and New England. It is an inspiration to all persons, organizations, institutions and towns of Vermont and New England, which have implicit faith in the present and future possibilities of this section of our great land."

## SUPPORT IS URGED FOR DISARMAMENT

Former Vice-President Marshall Appeals to People of Rhode Island to Uphold President Harding in His Plans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

KINGSTON, Rhode Island.—Appealing to the people of Rhode Island to support President Harding in his disarmament negotiations and to give the Administration every bit of loyalty and support possible "that we may ward off every enemy of mankind," Thomas R. Marshall, former vice-president of the United States, addressed a large gathering at the Kingston fair. Governor San Souci also was a speaker. "I am not here to apologize for the League of Nations," said Mr. Marshall. "I voted for it. But, my countrymen, something must be done to give this country assurance that the great wars must cease. The people are now paying more for past wars than their food, meat and clothing cost."

Mr. Marshall said that one of the greatest issues before the people of the United States today is the rehabilitation of those ideals upon which the nation was founded. Nothing matters, he declared, if we but save the right to rule and govern ourselves. Pointing out that many times the nation's forefathers believed that they had made the world safe for democracy the speaker said that "there will never come a time that America will not rise to avenge a grievous wrong."

The alien population in the United States, said Mr. Marshall, is another great problem in this country. He asserted that he was not opposed to aliens in the United States but that "the melting pot" does not always produce Americans. "They are going to melt or I am going to help pull them out of the pot," he continued.

"I would permit no man or woman," the speaker said, "not a full American citizen, who does not read, write or speak the English language, to vote in this country. Why? Because it is the language of this country. When I am talking with you I want to know what you say and I want you to know what I say. This is not political, it is not radical, but it is essential for the preservation of an English-speaking people. This country is ours, and we have a right to say how it is to be run. I would not admit any foreign persons into this country but agricultural laborers for five years, and I would make them work on the farms for five years before they could apply for citizenship."

Governor San Souci, in his address, pointed out that the State of Rhode Island is engaged in carrying out a comprehensive plan of highway improvement, and that \$750,000 in appropriations had been expended for this purpose in the past three years. In the next three years a program entailing an expenditure of \$900,000 would be undertaken.

## September—A Month of "Trade Wind" Events!

It is September—and the "Trade Winds" are blowing—an analogy Hamburger's has been pleased to use in exhorting the merchandise crew to BETTER efforts!

It is September and the Ship of the Store is laden full with New Merchandise—new—beautiful—vast assortments!

New Merchandise that the Trade Wind Events will bring to you with every close marking in price that the ever increasing volume of Hamburger business makes possible.

You may expect great things of Hamburger's throughout September and the new season—our sails are set—we are coming straight to port with trade wind events that evidence once more the importance of Hamburger value!

**Hamburger's**  
ESTABLISHED 1883

Broadway, Eighth and Hill  
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Quality in Men's Wear Since 1883

**MULLEN AND BLUETT**

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**Darling's Shop**

Flowers for Her  
The Shop Beautiful—West Sixth Street  
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Telephone 68228—Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.  
**Citizens' National Bank**  
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles  
Capital \$1,000,000  
Resources \$35,000,000  
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Correspondence Invited

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**Gude's**  
6000 Footwear  
537-539 So. Broadway  
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SHOWING FOR FALL

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Street Frocks, Wraps, Blouses

AND  
Millinery

651-653 Boylston Street  
Boston, Mass.



REDUCING WAGES  
IN UNITED KINGDOM

Reductions Have Been Made in Two Stages, and Many Thousands of Workers Must Accept Another Wage Cut

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The wages position in Great Britain at the beginning of September was exceptionally interesting. Several agreements arrived at in the middle of the summer provided for reductions in two stages. The second cut was fixed in most cases for September, so that some hundreds of thousands of workers are now about to suffer a further loss of income.

One of the most notable events is the first revision of the war bonus in the civil service. This is based on the fall of prices during the past six months, and the reduction will range from 10 per cent of the bonus for salaries up to £500 a year to 20 per cent for salaries up to £1000. Among other reductions already agreed upon, the dock workers will lose a second 2s. a day of the 16s. minimum awarded by Lord Shaw's court last year, making the new minimum 14s.

Up to the end of August wage reductions affecting over 5,000,000 workers amounted to just under £3,000,000 a week, and during September this amount will be considerably increased. Meanwhile employers in various industries are announcing that the reductions agreed upon during the past two or three months are insufficient to enable them to recapture such foreign orders as are becoming available with the slight revival in trade. The engineering and shipbuilding industries provide the most notable example. In the late spring the shipbuilding workers accepted, after a ballot vote, a reduction of 6s. a week in two installments. The employers had demanded much more but agreed to a compromise when the skilled workers threatened to strike.

## A Temporary Settlement

In the engineering trade, as former articles in The Christian Science Monitor have shown, the negotiations took a different course. The employers insisted that the Ministry of Munitions' war time 12½ per cent bonus on gross earnings must come off, in addition to a wage reduction of 6s. per week, and they pressed this to the point of posting lockout notices when the terms were rejected by an overwhelming vote. The intervention of the Minister of Labor on the eve of the lockout brought about a temporary settlement, under which it was agreed to reduce wages by two installments of 3s. each, and to review the question of the 12½ per cent in September. It was arranged that a special conference should be arranged for this purpose, but the subsequent declaration of the government that the war would be officially terminated in September gave the matter a different aspect, because the original order which created the bonus provided specifically that it was to be a war-time payment only, and that it would cease at the end of the war. Hence the employers now regard themselves as under no obligation to continue the payment of the bonus. They take up precisely the same position as the coal-owners did in regard to the control period agreements between the miners and the government.

## Shipbuilders' Attitude

The shipbuilding section of the employers has adopted the same method of dealing with the matter as the coal-owners. They have intimated to the federation of trade unions, representing the shipyard engineers, that the bonus will not be paid in future. Although the union leaders are attempting to negotiate a compromise they realize that the employers are determined to reduce their wage costs still further, and that it will be very difficult to obtain any abatement of the demand. They know only too well that although the more aggressive elements in the unions may try to foment trouble, the use of the strike weapon now would not only fail to save the bonus but would involve the workers in the same misery and loss as the miners suffered.

So far as the engineering trade proper is concerned, it is expected that the employers, having promised a conference discussion, will follow this course. It is just possible, for two reasons, that both groups of employers may agree to accept a cut of part of the bonus in the first instance, in order to avoid trouble. One reason is that if the men did feel such resentment that their leaders were overborne, certain orders which are now coming along would be lost. The other is that while wage decisions are reached by federation committees which are not usually influenced by human considerations, many of the individual employers admit the force of the contention of J. R. Clynes, M. P., and others that if employers take advantage of the present weak condition of the trade unions to drive down the workers' standard of life mercilessly, a desire for revenge will grow and manifest itself in action when the conditions are transformed, and the employers would be seriously damaged by a strike.

## Manifesto Issued

It is possible, also, that this consideration may influence other smaller bodies of employers in the less important trades who are now talking of the necessity for new reductions in wages. The committee of the National Alliance of Employers and Employed—an influential body which is trying to promote greater harmony between Capital and Labor—suggests that the danger of the policy condemned by Mr. Clynes is a very real one. It has just issued a manifesto urging that a serious effort should be made by responsible leaders on both sides to come

GREAT BRITAIN AS  
MODEL FOR SPAIN

Sanchez Guerra Urges Spain, in Her National Perplexity, to Follow the Example of England in the Boer War

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor  
MADRID, Spain.—In these testing times when the thinking Spaniard finds it most difficult to determine what is best for the country in the matter of Morocco, much attention has been paid to some new utterances by Sanchez Guerra, who is President of the Chamber. Sanchez Guerra is a Conservative, neither very progressive nor otherwise in his general attitude, and is a man of much strength and independence. In his direction of the debates in the Chamber his strong personality, his firmness and his piquant sense of humor with it all, have made him something like ideal for the situation notwithstanding certain strong prejudices that have acted against him. At the outset of the ministerial crisis following upon the Melilla disaster, he declared that Mr. Maura was the only man to take, in hand the reins of government at such a time. But this does not mean that he will be a blind follower of Don Antonio, or that he believes that these present mighty affairs are a one-man show.

In the national perplexity Sanchez Guerra has come forward with a very pertinent and attractive declaration. He asks Spain to follow the example of England in the Boer War over 20 years ago. It is an invitation that is at once impressive with the Spaniard, for every student of social and political conditions and tendencies in Spain knows how the country is attracted by the English model in everything as by a veritable magnet. No great new system is ever started in England but some time after it is adopted in some form, modified or weakened perhaps, in Spain. It is considered advantageous to the country—or to the politicians or the big interests. When Spain is in any new difficulty or perplexity and wishes to know how to do things she turns up the pages describing how it is done in England.

DIFFERENCES SEEN  
IN SINN FEIN RANKS

Split, However, Was Composed Between Parties and a Common Ground Was Reached

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Whatever may have been developing in secret in Dublin, little is being made known of the progress of events toward a condition of peace in Ireland, or a resumption of the conditions interrupted by the truce. The executive committee and leaders of Dail Eireann, at the time of writing, have been deliberating upon the terms and conditions, or perhaps it would be better to say proposals, made to them by Mr. Lloyd George with the sanction of his Cabinet.

During the deliberations it is divulging no secret to say that the party was within an ace of a serious rupture between the extremists, who would rebate not a particle of their demand for full Irish independence, as a separate republic, and the more moderate party who, while not accepting Mr. Lloyd George's offer, desired to find in it at least a basis for further negotiation.

## Acute Division

So acute did the division become that it is stated that one responsible source went so far as to suggest that the "Republican" discussions had broken down, and that the prospect of agreement was infinitesimal. What would have happened in that case is problematical. A portion at least of the Sinn Fein party would have returned to constitutional nationalism, the party led so long by John Redmond, and so decisively beaten at the elections.

The split in Sinn Fein would certainly have shaken its hold upon the country, and while the extremists might have resumed the war, it would have been with much less general support and sympathy, and by that route peace might have been ultimately attained. Matters did not, however, proceed to an actual rupture. The differences were composed, which means that common ground was reached whereupon to build a reply to Mr. Lloyd George.

## Hopeful Sign

The continuation of the discussions and deliberations may be regarded as an extremely hopeful sign. There are, however, those who fear that peace will not be reached, and who go so far as to suggest that in the event of a breakdown in the negotiations, plans have been discovered to attack the crown forces by surprise in at least one area. It is reassuring to learn, on Mr. Chamberlain's authority, that it was agreed between the Prime Minister and Mr. de Valera that if negotiations broke down, there should be reasonable notice of the termination of the truce.

There are those who think that each side would be afraid to incur the dreadful responsibilities of fresh hostilities. It is true that Mr. de Valera is reported to have told a Dublin audience that if the peace efforts failed, another two years of warfare would bring victory. But one cannot help thinking that, so great would be the world's condemnation, that he and the other leaders will accept what they can obtain peacefully rather than re-open the conflict to gain the little more.

## Work of Malcontents

In the meantime malcontents on both sides are said to be trying to stir up mischief. Recalcitrant unionists are making the most of the revelations of the "execution" by Sinn Fein of Mrs. Lindsay of Cork on the ground that she had given information to the crown forces that led to a Sinn Fein disaster. This was certainly a shameful affair, but its use to try to break down negotiations that may forever prevent its repetition is doubtful wisdom and short-sighted statesmanship. On the other hand, many statements made at the recent Irish Trade Congress in Dublin are also considered to have been both short-sighted and unwise.

## WINNIPEG TO HONOR PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Canadian News Office  
WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Delegates to the World Press Congress, which is to be held in Honolulu from October 11 to October 25, will spend September 27 in Winnipeg as the guests of the City of Winnipeg and the Board of Trade. After leaving Winnipeg the party will visit the other large cities in western Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN AS  
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## Belief in Anglo-Saxon

The English model is vastly more attractive to Spain than the French or any other; indeed, except in the matter of food and women's attire, the French model does not attract her in the least. After England, it is the American. Spain believes in the Anglo-Saxon as in nothing else, though she often tries to pretend she does not. It is the very essence of her system of national existence and conduct. One has only to spend an hour in her Parliament and perceive the subtle likeness to Westminster, different as are the two chambers, to understand some of the tendencies of the Spanish temperament. It was therefore in a sense natural that in her present significant dilemma Spain should look to England for something in the nature of a precedent or an instruction of a helpful character, but it was not clear how it was to be found.

Mr. Guerra has given the indication. He says that in this difficult hour Spain must not permit herself to feel crushed or frightened, nor should she feel that her national dignity has been wounded, nor should she lose her serenity as the result of what has happened in Africa. England, with her enormous power and her economic and bellicose resources, found herself defeated over and over again in the Transvaal. What happened there included capitulations, and the English people, says Mr. Guerra, serenely accepted adversity, persevered with their offensive organization, proceeded to rectify their errors, and triumphed. But at the same time that this military war was being accomplished, Great Britain did not neglect the political, and in this way it was brought about that a year after the war General Botha was acclaimed in London and an equalization of sentiments between conquerors and conquered was reached.

## Dealings with Moor

Mr. Guerra remarks that he does not mean that this case, so cited, might be applied exactly to Spain and the tribes, and Abd el Krim was not going to be treated just as General Botha was. What he means and what he desires is to put in relief a system, a tendency. What is needed at the present moment, he says, is an accumulation of fighting material in Morocco to restore the damage that has been sustained. "But the determination of the point at which that process of restoration may be considered as successful, and the policy to be followed and functions for those who ought not to forget the English example, an example of a moral victory in which the imperial consciousness was laid upon the conquered who submitted with a good grace, being converted to collaboration rather than to submission."

In other authoritative quarters it is urged that there must be a change in the methods of dealing with the opposing Moor, whom it has been the custom to regard hitherto as a creature entirely different from any other to be found in the wide range of humanity, and that it is mainly for that reason that Spain has now suffered this severe trial. Over and over again, says one authority, arguments and conduct, strategy and procedure, have been based on an axiom that this is a very irregular war and that, in an entirely different manner from being so, it is necessary to proceed the courses adopted elsewhere, and because of this idea lessons and warnings which the great war yielded to the world had not been applied. The Moor was reputed to be an

enemy of a character entirely different from the natives of any other country, and consequently when he presented himself well organized and excellently provided with arms, as he did at Anzal, there was great surprise. He was considered to be of primitive intelligence, and when discomfited of a European order, as in the case of Abd el Krim, was observed in him, the Spanish people were filled with astonishment.

## Not a Peculiar War

All this, it is said, has engendered the most lamentable consequences, since fighting was done so much the worse when the adversary was the less understood. Ignorance was the cause of surprises, and when the mind was surprised it had no plenitude of lucidity. There could be no doubt that ignorance on the part of General Silvestre concerning the enemy army, its organization and its leader, had been the cause of the disaster which Spain had now to set about repairing.

In these critical and constructive quarters a work by General Berenguer, published a few years ago, is much quoted, and there is one passage in this work in which the general says that in cases where there had been a want of success in the Moroccan enterprise they should examine the circumstances to discover the causes, and when this was done they would find most times that a tactical error had been committed and that it was of such a kind that it would be committed in Africa but nowhere else. So, the critics say, it must be better recognized that the war in Morocco was not such a peculiar war but in essence very much of a war like others. There had not to be movements of masses as in other and more regular campaigns, and they could not in the same way adapt or adjust the elements of combat in the various columns, but it was necessary to apply the fundamental art and the fundamental ideas of strategy in the Rif as elsewhere.

An army was so much the stronger when it was nearer to its bases and had the more perfect connection with them; had this rule been properly regarded at Anzal? The ground at the rearward of the operations through the very fact of its being the second line must have assured of dominance; had that been the case at Melilla? The important thing was domination over the adversary, not the possession of geographical trifles; had that been understood? It would be found that in certain important respects the military campaign in Morocco did not after all greatly differ from a campaign that might be conducted elsewhere. It was not necessary to classify this campaign or indicate its peculiarities; what had to be done was to reject the obsession that, considered in regard to purely military matters, this was a wholly irregular war.

## Use of Aeroplanes

The same authorities urge that a fatal consequence of this obsession was to attach more importance to the personal factor than to the material, and even to neglect the latter entirely. They hold that, in more or less measure, there is no machine of war that was employed in the great war in Europe that could not and ought not to be employed "militarily" in Morocco, the reservation about the "militarily" being made because it became a question, perhaps, as to how far such material should be used in a campaign that was not one of conquest, but which they entered as protectors and civilizers. That, however, was a political and not a military consideration.

Upon this matter of war engines great apprehensions are stirring in some Spanish minds. There is a natural fear of reprisals that the tribesmen may make upon the large number of Spanish prisoners they possess, and it is believed in some quarters that Spain will be unable to take any great action as she has got all these back by ransom, as she has done. But it is now stated that General Luque, a former Minister of War, has declared that Abd el Krim, the rebel leader, has written to General Berenguer saying that if the Spanish army makes use of aeroplanes reprisals will be immediately exercised upon the Spanish prisoners. No bombs are being dropped from aeroplanes at present. The case is going to be very difficult if the rebels in this way are to determine the methods of warfare. This news comes just at the time when most towns in Spain are subscribing for the presentation of aeroplanes to the army.

SOVIETS' STEPS TO  
AID RUSSIAN PEOPLE

Failing to Devise Means of Famine Relief on Their Own Behalf, Russian Authorities Address a Plea to the Powers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PETROGRAD, Russia.—The famine in Russia, which has been dreaded for a long time, has now become a terrible reality. Crops have utterly failed in the provinces of Vjatka, Perm, Nizhni Novgorod, Kazan, Ufa, Simbirsk, Penza, Samara, Saratov, Zaritsyn and Astrakhan, in a word the most fertile districts of Soviet Russia. In addition to this, crops have failed in the Caucasus, chiefly the Kouban, and in the southeastern provinces of Soviet Ukraine—Katrinoelav, Kherson, Tauris and in the Crimea.

In most of the provinces of Central Russia and in White Russia the production of grain has been beneath the average and the places had. Crops are middling in the districts of Moscow and in the Ural, and only in the western part of the Ukraine and east and north of Petrograd the prospects are somewhat better. The situation is catastrophic, as the crops have failed in the most fertile districts, whilst those provinces where the outlook is not so gloomy have always been dependent on import of grain because of their sterile soil. A good harvest in these provinces cannot, of course, greatly alter the general aspect.

## Soviets' Apprehension

Hunger is reigning in Russia, where the food question has already been calamitous before it has become clear that the harvest of this year will be bad owing to the drought. The terrible blow which is now being inflicted on the unfortunate country can but bring about results of far-reaching significance. The Soviet paper, the "Pravda," wrote: "The ruin of the crops resulting from the drought in many provinces promises to bring upon the Soviet Republic unheard-of trials. This failure of the crops will bring starvation not only upon human beings but may also lead to a terrible decline of the cattle stocks. For instance, no forage is being available in the district, in the province of Stavropol, and partly in the Kouban; the cattle are thus likely to perish next winter."

A few days earlier the same paper announced that ruin was threatening a whole series of industries, as the workers were deserting the factories in view of the scarcity of food. So important are the oil wells of Baku for the crippled economies of Soviet Russia the food for the workers there can also not be secured. Another Soviet paper, the "Izvestia," pictures the distress of the population in somber colors. The rind of the trees, sorrel, zisel and turtles have become the food for many people. People are running away to the East everywhere where food can be obtained. Six millions have already left the district on both banks of the Volga.

## Migration of People

Russia reminds one now of the epoch of the great migration of people. Millions of peasants emigrate to Siberia. The Soviets try in vain to stop this spontaneous movement, being aware of the disastrous results of the depopulation of the most fertile provinces. More than ever it has become evident that the bureaucratic Soviet machinery is unable to cope with the tremendous difficulties of governing the country after the complete breakdown of its economic life. The authorities are helpless and the various schemes put forward in the Soviet press with the purport to fight the famine are only ridiculous, as, for example, the suggestion which has been made to drive the cattle to the foreland of the Caucasian mountains.

The "Pravda" sees no other remedy than the collecting of the tax in kind "honestly and energetically" for, this Soviet paper contends, "there cannot be any hope to purchase anything abroad for gold. Our gold funds," says the "Pravda," "are limited and melting away. The production of gold is in the worst condition. To rely on purchases abroad would, therefore, be a criminal folly."

## Conference of Leaders

In this desperate position Russia is now crying for help. Now when all

the wisdom of the Soviet legislators is at its aid and the Soviet authorities are looking out for those social workers who, being anti-communistic, have to wait and see. The Soviet Government has convoked a conference of Communist leaders and of social workers from various parties.

It is the first time since the present government came into power that there may be found sitting together at a conference people like Mr. Kameneff, Mr. Krassin, Mr. Lunacharski, Mr. Litvinoff and members of the Coalition Cabinet of Mr. Kerevsky, as, for instance, Mr. Kishkin and Mr. Prokopovitch, the president of the Second Duma; Mr. Golovin, the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Kutler, the famous social-revolutionary, Vera Figner; Countess Alexandra Tolstoy, the daughter of the great writer; Professor Bulgakov; Mrs. Kuskova, and others. The speakers from both the Communist and anti-Communist camp declared that the committee to fight the famine, which it was decided to establish, should be an unpolitical body.

## Appeals Abroad for Help

Meanwhile appeals for help are being made by various Russian organizations abroad. The Right Parties, the Cadets, the Left Parties, the group of industrialists and the financial and commercial circles, the National Council, which has recently been elected in Paris—all of them appeal to the whole civilized world to save Russia from starvation. The Committee of the Russian Zemstvos (self-governing provincial organizations) and Municipalities, which has its headquarters in Germany, has made a proposition to ask the International Red Cross Committee to take this responsible task in their own hands.

There is a strong feeling against the dispatch of food and other supplies to the Soviet authorities without any international control. There is a justified apprehension prevailing among the anti-Bolshevik that the Soviet Government would provide with those supplies solely the Red Army and their supporters, to the detriment of the nation. The Russian émigré papers quote a statement of Mr. Kameneff to the effect that if only 30,000 workers of one great factory of the Moscow district are saved "victory will be secured."

IMPROVING NATIVE  
QUARTERS IN NATAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its South African News Office  
DURBAN, Natal.—Successful steps are being made by the Durban municipality in their efforts to induce the native to live in properly designed compounds, under corporation control, without in any way restricting the rightful liberty of the native. The idea is not to segregate the natives, but to enable them to live in community with their own people in areas set aside for that purpose.

Already four eating houses, costing about £11,000 have been built, while premises were bought for a women's hostel at £2974, and barracks are in course of erection for "ricksh-pullers," which it is estimated will cost £17,000. The location on the eastern Vlei at present accommodates about 1400 natives. A new block of buildings has just recently been completed, and improvement has been introduced.

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A complete set, light weight and portable. Components for stationery: fitted with calendar, inkwell, pen tray, station box, pen brush, paper cutter, paper clip, hand blotter, also a comfortable table cover to lay on blotting pad when not in use. Glazed calfskin leather, with a fine border of gold tooling. Size 21x14 inches over all. Complete ..... \$68.00

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Royal Worcester Chocolate Set, pot, 7 inches high, white with colored border, formal medallion and gilt decoration. Price ..... \$48.00  
Glass Cake Plate, as shown, border of gold and heart-shaped floral decoration, 8½ inches diameter. Price ..... \$5.50  
Gold plated adjustable handle, extra \$4.72  
Silver plate and colored enamel bud vase, 11½ inches high. Price ..... \$4.99  
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## UNDERSTANDING IS REACHED AT LEIPZIG

Not Only the Prosecution, but Also President of the Court at Trials, Gave Ample Satisfaction to British Viewpoint

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Fundamental differences in the two points of view presented at the recent Leipzig trials of German war criminals certainly did not prevent both sides from acquiring, in their personal intercourse with one another, a certain understanding and even a certain respect for their adversaries. The Germans obviously became convinced that on the side of Great Britain nothing more than justice and fair play were demanded, while the Englishmen, who had not all been satisfied on the point at the outset, learned by experience that the Germans certainly intended (in the face of difficulties which had to be admitted as considerable) to abide as best they could by the spirit of the obligations which they had entered into at Versailles.

This, at any rate, was the atmosphere in which the British trials, which were taken first began. Each case had a certain individuality of its own, which was not without importance. The first two prisoners, for example, were underlings; mere tools and instruments of a higher directive force; and in indicting them the prosecution was really indicting the system and not the individual. They had been taught to answer, in a way which would not have otherwise occurred to them, the question put to a German prison-camp warden: "What is the use of the butt of a rifle?"

### Individual at Fault

The next case was the atrocious one of Flavi-Martel; but here the individual and not the system was primarily at fault.

Finally there were the submarine cases. The chief criminal being absent, the two subordinate officers who were up for trial maintained a stony silence and their personal motives could not be clearly established. The system here was at fault, but the individuals had made (or so it seemed) a tragic blunder in good faith, and had then fallen into a panic at the discovery of their mistake, and tried to cover it by crime. Clearly the special peculiarities of these different cases demanded a certain differentiation in their treatment, if justice was to be served.

### Moral Complexity

The British cases were, generally speaking, conducted by the prosecution with an appreciation of their moral complexity and by the defense with a sense of their political significance. As Englishmen, the British delegation could find no serious ground for complaint against the manner in which the case against each of these very different prisoners was conducted; and as lawyers, they were bound to recognize that the men were governed by legal tenets which differed in many respects from those with which they were themselves familiar.

German law, for example, distinguishes between various degrees of murder and manslaughter, according to the amount of deliberation which precedes the crime. Consequently, if the submarine officers only decided to shoot on the boats full of avarice and founded after they had discovered that the hospital ship carried no munitions and should therefore never (even under their own code of warfare) have been torpedoed, their action resulted from a sudden decision taken in the stress of the moment which effectively removed their crime from the category of murder under German law. A point of this sort was too subtle for the man in the street who read about these trials in England, but it could not escape the legal minds of those who were watching the trials at Leipzig on his behalf.

### German "Realism"

So far as the prosecution was concerned, the legal representatives of Great Britain had no objection to make. The defense, on the other hand, exposed itself more than once to criticism. A German general of the traditional Prussian type gave an exhibition in the witness box which was of itself an ample confirmation of the allied case. He was not ashamed to give a strictly "logical" justification of that kind of German "realism" which led to the systematic atrocities of the war, of which the court was investigating only a selected few; and his depositions gave such ample confirmation to the thesis of the prosecution that British representatives were more inclined to welcome their outspoken brutality than to protest against their irrelevance or their political color.

On the other hand, the unexpected introduction of German evidence about the alleged exploits of the "Baralong," which had no bearing on the submarine trials and could not be rebutted at such short notice, led to a sharp, though unofficial, rebuke on the part of the British delegation. Then, as on every other occasion when it became necessary to intervene privately between the sittings of the court, the president himself and the officials of the court and of the German Foreign Office gave a patient hearing to opinions which cannot have been anything but painful to them, and being satisfied of the fairness of the objections raised, adapted the procedure of the court to the suggestions which had been put forward.

### Solution Found

Along these lines a solution to every point of difficulty was quickly found; but only because the British representatives had from the first been at pains to establish relations of confidence and frankness between them-

selves and the Germans, and had then adopted the policy of giving immediate and direct expression to the complaints which they had to make, instead of nursing a grievance and letting things slide.

Whether it was wise to have held these trials in this way and at this time at all was quite another question, which it did not fall within the sphere of the British mission to answer. But once granted that the trials had got to be gone through with, not only the prosecution but also the president of the court gave ample satisfaction to the British point of view.

## PLIGHT OF THE RUSSIAN EXILES

Most of Those Who Left Country During Revolution Find It Hard to Obtain Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.  
LONDON, England.—Civil war in Russia drove out about 1,500,000 refugees, the vast majority of whom are now in Europe. A smaller number fled to the Far East, to China, Japan, and Mesopotamia. Lawyers, judges, clerks, teachers, writers, engineers, in a word, educated, professional workers form the mass of the refugees, and their main demand at the moment is the opportunity to work and to travel freely in search of occupation. It is pointed out by the Russian Liberation Committee in London that the refugees are the liberty-loving, intellectual portion of the Russian people who could not and would not submit to the Bolshevik regime. The refugees are to be found in practically all of the European countries, but in some quarters their experiences are far worse than in others. Huddled in the deserted camp in Gallipoli, in Egypt, in Tuzi, and in Constantinople, where there is no opportunity for productive work, they are compelled to depend on charity or else to starve. Wherever possible, it is said, work of any kind is undertaken: officers unload ships, lawyers establish fishing companies; generals' wives are happy to get situations as housemaids. It is, however, extremely difficult for the great majority of the refugees to obtain any work in the centers where they are collected in considerable numbers.

### Situation in Constantinople

In the course of a whole year the Labor Exchange of the Russian Zemstvo Union in Constantinople provided situations for 2000 people only. Most of these people were university graduates, whilst the work that was given to them was purely manual, not even skilled labor. In June, 1921, the United Russian Committee, which comprises the Red Cross and the Union of Zemstvos and Towns, issued a communiqué stating that the situation was desperate, and that as French assistance was reaching an end and the funds of the Russian and international benevolent institutions were exhausted, 75,000 Russians who were then in Constantinople, on the islands, and in camps at Gallipoli and Tchataldja, were liable to suffer. "There was no employment for the refugees and it was practically impossible for them to leave Constantinople, as visas would not be granted, except for return to Soviet Russia."

Several workshops, workmen's associations, and colonies have been founded among the refugees—boot-makers, tailors, carpenters, bookbinders, and mechanics, and such concerns are now established in Turkey, Great Britain, Estonia, Bessarabia, on the shores of the Adriatic, and in Persia. In France 200 officers and men of General Yudenich's army are working in the devastated regions, while in Bulgaria, several hundreds of Russians are building railways. A steamer carrying 3500 Russians to Brazil was recently detained at Corsica, when the authorities of the island, seeing the plight of the destitute people, found employment for about 2000 of them.

### Agricultural Colonies

The Russian refugees are particularly anxious to do agricultural work and agricultural colonies have been started in Bulgaria, Jugoslavia, and Turkey. Forty-five colonies are at work on the shores of the Bosphorus and 10,000 acres are under cultivation. The initial expenditure required is only \$6 to \$10 per head but even this is lacking now. Some educated Russians started cultivating literally by hand; but later an American organization provided them with tools. Assistance is rendered to these colonies in the making by some organizations—chiefly the American Red Cross—providing food rations.

A strong plea is being put forward by the Russian Liberation Committee for a concerted international effort in conjunction with Russian organizations, to preserve for Russia her intellectual energetic class which will be necessary later for the true restoration of the country. The British Government has undertaken the care of part of General Denikin's refugees and the American Red Cross has done admirable relief work. The French Government has been feeding some of General Wrangel's refugees and much has been done by the Government of Jugoslavia, where the people treat the Russians as brothers.

There is as yet, however, no general plan of action, and it is felt that unless radical measures are adopted, more especially for providing work, facilitating travel, and colonization, the problem will not be properly solved. Russian organizations are emphatically opposed to repatriation. The fact that the League of Nations has devoted its attention to the problem is taken to indicate that European governments are beginning to realize the importance of the matter. The appointment of a High Commissioner is under consideration, but the power of the League of Nations is said to be dependent on public opinion.

## FRANCE'S TIES WITH AUSTRALIA CLOSE

French Consul-General at Sydney Declares Visit of Australian Forces to France Has Established a Lasting Friendship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Four hundred thousand invisible ties bind Australia and France together. Each link represents an Australian soldier who crossed the sea for France.

"It is a service we in France would like to repay," declared Mr. Campana, the French Consul-General, in a stirring speech in Sydney at the celebration of the homeland's national day. "If the time should ever come when the shores of Australia are attacked by an enemy, I and every poilu who fought with me in France would, I am sure, be only too willing once more to put on the light blue uniform and join with the Australian soldier in defending Australia's shores against the enemy."

The occasion upon which France's representative delivered his address was one which evoked enthusiasm. Sydney was celebrating wholeheartedly the great day of its late ally and the tricolor flew out from the flagstaffs of the public offices and fluttered on the roofs of the city's chief buildings. The Union Française were hosts at a luncheon attended by leading citizens of New South Wales and distinguished members of the French community in Australia.

### Troops Defended

In his speech the Consul-General warned Australia to beware of German propaganda, of which he had seen several undeniable instances recently in the Commonwealth. As an illustration he recalled the allegations appearing in the Australian press in regard to the conduct of the French black troops in the Army of Occupation in the Rhine Valley. These allegations had been investigated by an American commission and found to be without foundation. The conduct of the black troops was equal to that of the best conducted white soldiers. While expressing his gratitude to the Australian press for putting the facts regarding his country as fully and fairly as possible, he regretted the fact that in the short cable messages there was always the possibility of slight misunderstandings between England and France being unduly exaggerated, as had been the case with the Upper Silesian problem.

Mr. Campana declared that every one in France recognized with sincere thankfulness that Amiens was saved from devastation by the unflinching determination of the Australian divisions.

"There is not a single Frenchman who will ever forget that. The civilian population of France realized that in the Australian soldier they had the kindest and most well-behaved soldier that ever came among them, so that in the homes of northern France the memory of the Australian soldier is honored and respected. Since I came to Sydney many Australian soldiers have told me of the pleasant times they had in France. When in the trenches they had difficult and irksome tasks, but they made little of their hardships and spoke with kindly memories of the courteous manner in which they were received into the homes of the French people. Thus on both sides the happiest memories are retained of the visit of the Australians to France. It is a lasting friendship which has been established."

### The Shadow of the Tariff

It was probably inevitable that the proposed Australian legislation against dumping and to overcome the effects of depreciated currency in foreign countries should be mentioned with regret on France's day. France has been buying Australian wool at a fairly heavy cost yet she fears that under the new regulations a barrier may at any time be raised against her own exports to the Commonwealth.

"I am sorry to see that in the new Australian tariff there are a number of discriminations against France and Belgium and Italy," declared the Consul-General. "I do not think there will ever be any big effort to dump French goods in Australia, and I hope that in Melbourne they will have a little more consideration for French friendship. They must not try to shear the French sheep too close; they must really leave a little bit of wool on it."

Mr. E. McTiernan, State Attorney-General, said that Australians no longer regarded Frenchmen as foreigners, but gladly welcomed them as citizens. They would be delighted beyond measure to see the open spaces of this great continent filled up by a constant stream of peasants from France, who would be a considerable factor in making Australia the great nation which every Australian wished it to be.

Melbourne is not behind Sydney in showing its regard for its ally. The Victorian capital has set aside a "French week" within which it will attempt to raise \$200,000 for the assistance of Villers-Bretonneux, a sacred place to the Australian Corps Memorial. Melbourne has adopted the historic little French town and will aim at assisting in reestablishing its rural industries and supplying the poorer households with comforts and necessities.

### DRIVERS ACCEPT \$38 A WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office.  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—The Milk Wagon Drivers and Creamery Workers Union has decided to accept a reduction in wages from \$40 to \$38 a week, the new rate to remain in effect until April 1, 1922. The \$2 reduction was accepted by a vote of 342 to 229.

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These are about one-half the usual quotations for these laces.

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## INTERPRETING THE MANDATE FOR SYRIA

### New Policy Implies Minimum of French Intervention in Administration and Maximum of Self-Government for Syria

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—There has been some discussion both in Paris and at Beirut about the manner in which the French mandate in Syria shall be interpreted. The French Premier has affirmed his intention on several occasions of giving to the Syrian population the fullest measure of liberty. In a phrase, there is to be the minimum of French intervention in the administration of the country and the maximum of self-government.

There has been great criticism of the French rule in Syria and these excellent intentions have not been as yet fulfilled. All the criticisms are not of course well founded. As the problem is seen from Paris it is inevitable that there should be direct control for some time in consequence of the difficult circumstances of French installation. The "Temps" in particular points out that the sense of submission to authority needs to be restored after the upheavals and changes of recent times and the unrest and agitation in the surrounding countries which the nomination of the Emir Feisal as King of Iraq (Mesopotamia) has certainly not decreased. There is little doubt that whatever may be the sentiments of the majority of Syrians—only to be determined by an inquiry on the spot—Syria is not yet altogether safe for the French. The present régime must be a provisional one and it is held to be impossible to organize definitely the régime which Syria will ultimately enjoy under French protection.

#### The Chief Grievance

The chief grievance apparently is that the number of French officials in Syria is too large and that the native elements have not been given their proper place in the administration. It is acknowledged that such is the case, although the figures have been exaggerated. What is of real importance is the spirit in which the task of transforming a military government into a civil government in which Syrians shall have a predominant part is being approached.

Now the rule that is being laid down in Paris is this: The autonomy of the different states must remain the essential base of the future status of Syria. The Lebanon, the territory of the Alawites, the districts of Aleppo and of Damascus, the little group of Druses, are declared to be clearly particularist. The Syrians, it is said, though they formerly protested against all idea of division (a familiar proverb says, "Divide and rule") are equally hostile to the formation of a unity which would be fictitious.

#### Independent Constitution

What has to be done, then, is to endow each state with a completely independent constitution upon which shall be superimposed a central organism which shall direct the common interests. The French intention as developed here is that this central organ shall have the minimum of power and that the connection with the various constitutions shall be as loose as possible. Each state which will be set up in the Syrian ensemble shall preserve its traditional liberties, shall elect its executive power and its representative assembly. These assemblies will not be directly elected, but will be elected at two removes. It is represented that the system will be similar to that which prevailed under the Turkish régime. It will have regular sessions and vote its budget.

Such is the scheme set out authoritatively in the "Temps." The principal difficulty comes when the question of the central body which will serve for the whole of Syria is considered. Trouble arises when it is endeavored to define what shall be the relation between the Christian Lebanon and the Muhammadan Syria. There has been suggested, first, a simple Confederation of the Syrian States, not including Lebanon. Then there was suggested a Syro-Lebanon Federation. In the latter scheme there would be a double régime loosely working together. At present the project which is most favored is less ambitious. It is the modest plan of drawing up a series of special accords, of particular conventions, between the various states. These conventions will be initiated and concluded with France as intermediary. They will deal with questions of legislation, of customs, and of finances, for which the central organization is strictly indispensable.

When all these accords have been completed, there will be set up at Beirut a permanent conference. This Syrian diet will be composed of a small number of delegates nominated by each state. The presidency would circulate from one state to another. The assembly would express the general desire of the Syrians to the delegates of the mandatory power.

France's Part  
In describing such a régime it is claimed that the part of the French in this government would be of the least ambitious character. There would, in fact, be little centralization. Control of the common services—finance, justice, posts and telegraphs—would menace neither the autonomy of the States nor be a serious charge on the general budget of Syria. The French High Commissioner would not be given the attributes of executive power and in no sense would France

make Syria a protectorate as the word is generally understood. That was not the spirit in which the mandate was conferred nor is it the spirit in which it was accepted. The French Commissioner would have a general control as a sort of high functionary which he would exercise only in the interests of Syria. In accordance with the express desire of the people. To Syria itself would be left the responsibility of its destiny.

All this does not mean that France would not keep a number of representatives in Syria. The cost of them would fall upon the French budget. That cost would be, it is said, extremely small. The credits necessary for the administration of Syria would be only a quarter of those now necessary. There is in France considerable opposition to any great expenditure on Syria. The time for imperialistic designs is not now, and whatever might be urged against certain authorities—for the most part unjustified—it will not be possible for France to launch out into any scheme of colonization disguised under no matter what name. It is not one party, it is practically all parties in France, which refuse to allow Syria to be a permanent charge on the metropolis.

It has become absolutely impossible to think of making Syria a French governed country. More and more will it be necessary to limit the rôle of France to that indicated. Such a rôle will not be expensive. It is pointed out that even if France was not specially interested in Syria she would have to have diplomatic and consular representatives and the system now worked out will be scarcely more costly. Syria will administer itself. Should Syria through the Central Powers and through the Emir Feisal as King of Iraq (Mesopotamia) appeal for French technicians and counselors it will be Syria who will pay them.

#### Reorganizing Finance

Nevertheless the reorganization of public finances will present great difficulties. It will not be altogether easy to make Syrians understand the need of common funds to be employed in the common interests. The Turkish domination did not encourage the idea of equality before the law and before the charges of the community. There exist, of course, in Syria many institutions which are French in origin and character. They are private. Some of them are religious and some of them are secular. They must not look to the French Republic for great assistance, though doubtless they will continue to receive moderate subsidies. They must not be subject to the intervention of the Syrian administration.

### CANADA CAN DECIDE AS TO APPEAL COURTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—"The rapid progress and the vastness of this Dominion show that the destiny of Canada is very great indeed." So said Sir John Simon, former Attorney-General in the British Government, when interviewed in Toronto recently. "An Englishman visits this country with pride and friendliness, without hint of patronage or envy. It is wholly for Canada to decide whether her appeals shall or shall not be carried to the Privy Council for final determination. This carrying of Canadian legal issues to the foot of the throne was of Canada's own making in the first place," he declared.

Sir John opined that the turmoil in industrial, commercial, political and economic affairs throughout the world has reached its peak and is now receding toward normality and world harmony. The present disturbances throughout the world, he said, "are entirely due to war effects. No man can expect any nation to recover from the convulsions of such a war as we have been through without tremors. The allied nations went into the war simply to preserve and perpetuate their ideals, and for no other reason. Now that the war has ended we face a war of idealism and a counter attack of disappointment. Many who have served valiantly on the battlefields are now disappointed, not realizing that as there was constant war in the trenches, the financial, commercial and industrial forces of the world now face a like campaign in their readjustments. As time passes war's effects will be erased and the nations will necessarily rebuild upon their ideals, tried and found true. Thus the world will regain its feet and stride along again as sturdily as ever in the history of progress."

From a photograph by Pierre Chouteau

#### The old Government House

show by means of intensive dramatic action the throes of the territory during the dark days when her struggle for statehood caused the bitter sectional conflict which was only temporarily settled by the second Missouri Compromise. I have followed the traditional lines of pageantry by recreating many of the most famous episodes, but throughout each of them runs the train of the dramatic story clearly pointing toward the conflict between North and South.

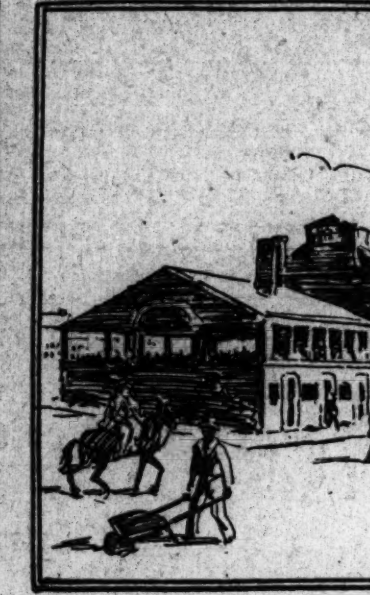
The leading characters in the drama will be the most famous pioneers of Missouri and will include David Barton and Thomas Hart Benton, the State's first senators; Alexander McNair, first Governor; John Scott, territorial representative in Congress; Joseph Charles, founder of the paper which became the St. Louis Republic; Daniel Boone, and Judge J. B. C. Lucas.

## CENTENARY PLANS IN ST. LOUIS

### A Pageant of Missouri History

Specialty for The Christian Science Monitor  
Community play in St. Louis will take a new trend next month when the entire city will join in a two weeks' celebration to mark the hundredth anniversary of Missouri's statehood.

Ever since the pageant and masque



The Market House and Levee in about 1840

of St. Louis in 1914—the first attempt at elaborate pageantry in the middle west—choral music and municipal drama has been at a high point. Out of the pageant and masque grew the Pageant Choral Society with a membership of 1200 trained singers and the Municipal Opera Association, which each summer stages a series of light operas in the Municipal Theater.

Now will come a series of community pageants and "sings" together with presentation of "Missouri," a drama written and directed by Thomas Wood Stevens. The St. Louis celebration will be the climax of nearly a score of centennial fêtes which have been held throughout the State this summer and which have ranged from simple pageants on school lawns to a great celebration held in connection with the State Fair at Sedalia.

Although more than 1000 persons will be in the cast of "Missouri," and it will have certain features of both the pageant and masque, the production committee stresses the fact that it is essentially a drama. Unlike the masque, most of its characters are real rather than symbolic and, unlike the usual type of pageant, it has the same characters throughout its course of action and covers only a few years—that period dealing with the great struggle of Missouri for statehood.

"Modern pageantry," said Mr. Stevens in discussing "Missouri," which is described as one of the most intensive recreations of another period ever undertaken, "shows a tendency away from the spectacular toward the real. The world war naturally gave impetus to the masque with its allegorical figures. But now pageantry tends toward historical accuracy and the expression of character. There is less dancing, less music and more plot."

"In 'Missouri' I have gotten away from old lines and have attempted to Missouri to the Union and regarding which the State finally passed a 'solemn act' to assure Congress that citizens of other states, white or black, would be admitted to Missouri. Although the drama is divided into only two acts of two scenes each, the episodes number more than a score. Each deals with an event of importance in territorial life. One shows adoption of the famous Missouri resolutions 'that the people of this Territory have a right to meet in convention by their own authority, to form a Constitution and a State whenever they shall deem it expedient to do so; and that if Congress shall a second time refuse them admittance, it shall become expedient to exercise that right.' Another shows adoption of the first constitution, an instrument written before Missouri was admitted to the Union, and clearly stating the temper of its framers in the following preamble:

"We, the people of Missouri . . . by our representatives in convention assembled in St. Louis, on Monday, the 12th day of June, 1820, do mutually agree to form and establish a free and independent republic by the name of the State of Missouri. . . ."

Next comes election by the Legislature of McNair as Governor and Barton and Benton as senators. McNair, who in early episodes is depicted as fit only for a frontier commander, gradually grows in authority and personal power and finally wins the governorship by dominating the very persons who thought he lacked the qualities of political leadership. Such injection of character growth, possible to drama but distinctly new in pageantry, is a strong factor of interest in the play.

The political ruse by which Benton

actors are being carefully worked out, in more than 40 cases authentic portraits being followed exactly. The prologue and the epilogue of the drama are in the nature of masques, the former dealing with the discovery and settlement of Missouri and the latter being a magnificent celebration of 100 years of statehood. The masque-epilogue, in particular, is spectacular and gives full opportunity for choral singing and dancing. All music for the prologue was written by Gerald Tyler, a Negro. The music for the play is by Noel Poepping, and

gained his seat in the Senate for the first time is shown in another episode, and then comes the final scene showing arrival of a dispatch bearing with news that a second Missouri Compromise has been admitted to the Union. The masque-epilogue follows.

#### The Staging of the Pageant

St. Louisans, who are leading in promoting the centennial celebration, include many of those who received their first training in community play by staging the Pageant of St. Louis.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

John H. Gundlach and William La Beaume, president and productions chairman of the 1914 pageant, are acting in the same capacities for the present production. Mr. Stevens also was author of the first pageant.

The scenic and lighting effects for the drama are to be of the modern order. A great sky-dome cyclorama is being constructed to fit the 100-foot curve of the end of the Coliseum; and for the epilogue, a decorative tapestry curtain, with a green-gold sky and towering verdure, has been designed. The highly-specialized lighting system, designed by Ralph Toensfelt, is using the entire equipment of the Municipal Theater in Forest Park.

The celebration will open October 5 with a fête on Twelfth Street, which will be converted into the Village of St. Louis as it was in 1821. The opening day will be marked with a Lafayette pageant and a Lafayette ball to commemorate the visit of Lafayette to St. Louis when on his tour of the states. All St. Louisans have been invited to the ball, participants in which must wear costumes of the early nineteenth century.

After this fête will come civic day, under direction of the city's Department of Recreation, October 6; advertising club day with a trademark parade, trade-mark ball and advertising pageant of "ye olden time," October 7, and two mammoth community sings, one with white and the other with Negro singers. The drama "Missouri" will be given in the Coliseum the week of October 10 to 15.

The epilogue to "Missouri" follows:

THE EPILOGUE  
Trumpets—a long blast, and music of triumph. Lights glimmer faintly on a great tapestry, its sky of pale gold patterned with lowering verdure. The lights grow more intense at the center and a majestic group is disclosed: Missouri, flanked by figures of Liberty and Justice, Art and Faith.

Below, St. Louis in silver armor leads festival groups in homage to the State.

Chorus—Greetings, Missouri, and high festival! A century has flown since first, a State The cheering pioneers saluted thee. And now

In the full glow and fruitage of the years  
We give thee—Hail, Missouri—  
Hail and good harvest!

St. Louis—  
And by my voice a city, greeting thee  
Brings love and homage, and sets free  
The surge  
Of joyous spirits crying thee delight.

Missouri—  
My people! Glad for festival you come  
And I would not hold back the dancing  
foot  
Nor silence, for a moment, eager song.  
We have grown rich in gear and gold.  
And yet  
Are we not richer still in memories?  
Far back, the changing flags, the dauntless  
troop

Next comes election by the Legislature of McNair as Governor and Barton and Benton as senators. McNair, who in early episodes is depicted as fit only for a frontier commander, gradually grows in authority and personal power and finally wins the governorship by dominating the very persons who thought he lacked the qualities of political leadership. Such injection of character growth, possible to drama but distinctly new in pageantry, is a strong factor of interest in the play.

The political ruse by which Benton

FISH!

YOU can save money if you give your family plenty of fish—but be sure it is well and daintily cooked—and made appetizing with that "wonder-worker of cookery"—

AI SAUCE

The dramatic builders breaking virgin soil. The men who dared, in what a perilous hour. The charter of our statehood's sovereignty. Well we rejoice.

Mine eyes are dazzled with the coming day.  
My shoulders droop beneath the weight of flowers.  
Well we rejoice, look back with pride, and meet  
Fearless, the marching of the onward years.

Strife—(Appearing below)  
Why fearless? Have you then so soon forgot?  
Missouri—  
Nay, I remember all, tonight.

Strife—  
You have forgotten me.  
Missouri—  
Not so.

Strife—  
In every clashing hour through all these years  
I have been near you. Lo, I claim my right  
To stand among your chosen in the time  
Of your rejoicing. Who are these?

Missouri—  
Justice and Liberty—and Art and Faith.  
Strife—  
My place is there. Make way.  
St. Louis—  
Nay, Strife. Stand back.

Strife—  
I came in the beginning; came with slavery.  
Missouri—  
And I have done with slavery.

Strife—  
Think you that strife shall cease?  
Missouri—  
Hold! This is true: if I be strong 'Tis by thy ministry. . . .

I will not fight anew  
Upon old issues. But the times to come  
Are not without thee, Strife. Stand here.  
Remind me how the flowing of the world  
The drone of years that pass unheeded,  
May lift the soul to a luxurious ease,  
And blunt the silver lance of Destiny.

Stand here, Not Strife, to me, but Power.  
Power  
For the struggle up the long slant future.  
And now, ye singing voices, soar again,  
And beat the earth beneath triumphant feet.

Tonight a hundred springs remembered flowers  
Blow from a hundred melting winter snows.  
A hundred summers fill the ripening grain,  
A hundred harvests gather into one  
And an crown with all their garnered gold

[Strife, cloaked now and leaning on a sword, stands before her.]  
Chorus—  
Out of the struggle of old  
She came, proudly elate;  
Out of the struggle, behold  
Missouri, the State!

Where two great rivers meet and mingle,  
And single  
Flow on to the sea,  
She set her seal on the border—  
Gave order  
To slave and to free.

And the light that gleams on the rivers  
Across on the bars  
Is the light of her battle-glory—  
The story  
She lifts—to the stars!

Lift up your hands—Missouri's sons—  
Lift hearts, Missouri's daughters,  
For tonight a beacon light  
Gleams o'er Missouri's waters.  
Yea, glad for all the years gone by,  
Serenely face the future to come,  
We lift our hands  
We lift our hearts

Missouri, Missouri, to thee—  
We lift and pledge  
Our hands and hearts  
Missouri—Missouri—to thee!

Illustrations reproduced from "History of St. Louis," by Walter B. Stevens, published by The S. J. Clarke Publishing Co.

TRANSVAAL WAGE DISCUSSION  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office  
JOHANNESBURG, Transvaal—The official reply of the Chamber of Mines on the question of the proposed reduction of wages of 3s. per shift, provides that if the unions agree to accept voluntarily as from August one-half of the reduction proposed by the chamber, the latter is prepared to leave over for a period sufficient for further reduction of wages. The committee of the Witwatersrand mining industry have decided to take a ballot of the members throughout the whole industry as to whether the "ultimatum" of the Chamber of Mines to reduce the wages by 1s. 6d. per shift shall be resisted or not.

RECORD GRAIN CARGO  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office  
MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—All Milwaukee records for cargoes of grain were broken when the steamer William F. Snyder sailed for Port McNicol, Ontario, with 407,250 bushels of grain in her hold. The previous record was 385,000 bushels.

Children's footwear should be more than a covering for the feet. It should allow natural development of the muscles and bones, permit free movement and aid the child to walk correctly. The Coward Shoe for Children does this and has the added advantage of fitting the arch and ankle snugly.

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## EGYPT A PROBABLE CENTER FOR AVIATION

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt—As an indication that the attention that is being paid to Egypt as an air center by those concerned with aviation developments is justified, the recent flight to Baghdad from Cairo and back is interesting. Traveling by a DH-9, Air Vice-Marshal Sir Geoffrey Salmond, who commands the Royal Air Force in Egypt, did the journey out in 12 hours, returning to Cairo the next day without the slightest trouble. The route taken was the new one which cuts off the great curve round Damascus and strikes boldly across the Syrian Desert from Amman in Trans-Jordan, some 45 miles east of Jerusalem, to Ramadla on the Euphrates.

Opened up by Wing Commander P. Fellowes, the new line which reduces the distance between Cairo and Baghdad from 1200 to about 600 miles is now provided with stations at every 150 miles so that it will doubtless be one of the links in the main trade air-route to the Middle and Far East. This 12-hour journey is especially remarkable when it is remembered that the present steamer route from Suez, via Bombay to Basrah takes three weeks.

In Egypt itself Royal Air Force planes travel almost daily between Cairo and Alexandria, or, rather between Heliopolis, Cairo's northern suburb, and Aboukir the main air station some 12 miles east of Alexandria, but so far no public passenger or mail service has been started. It was announced recently in the usually well informed Arabic newspaper, the "Mokattam," that civilian flying would be now permitted, and from inquiries it has been confirmed that the Royal Air Force is prepared to lend its aerodromes to those wishing to use them for this purpose. As is generally recognized now, Egypt, with its equable climate and the absence of hills of more than a few hundred feet high along the Nile valley, is an almost ideal country for flying. On the other hand, the distances in the delta, the most densely populated part of Egypt, are comparatively so small—Cairo and Alexandria at opposite ends are for instance only 140 miles apart—that the saving of time by air, especially along the main lines, would be negligible. The Upper Egypt and Sudan and South African routes offer, however, very wide possibilities of development.

As regards the much talked of airship projects and the establishment shortly of a regular service between England and Egypt, with extensions to India and perhaps Australia, no definite steps have yet been taken in Egypt in providing mooring masts or other special facilities. Doubtless this will make Egypt one of the most important air centers in the Near East with some about as soon as the political discussions regarding the country's future status are satisfactory concluded.

Heavy Call for Free Trees  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island—So many applications for trees to plant in beautifying yards have been filed with the city forester that he has been obliged to restrict the filling of the orders for free trees to those who call personally. The trees are supplied from the city nursery, where 15,000 saplings have been under cultivation for nearly eight years.

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## BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

## AUSTRALIA MAKING ECONOMIC ADVANCE

Cautious Private Financing and Demand for Governmental Thrift Are Features of the Swing Back to Normal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Australia is passing through a period of cautious private finance in which the burden of heavy federal and state taxation and the swing back to normal world prices for primary products are leading to an imperative demand for greater economy in governmental administration. Bankers, presidents of commerce chambers and business men have been weighing their words in public utterances, but there has been little gloom and indeed much of that vigorous optimism natural to a young nation with mighty possibilities at hand.

Public economy and private thrift, more efficient production, wise immigration, and a saner era of co-operation between Labor and Capital: these are the golden keys to prosperity and progress, as seen by public men in Australia recently. One of the most vigorous reviews of the position was that delivered by Mr. J. M. Paxton, president of the New South Wales Chamber of Commerce. His views were largely those also of Mr. George J. Cohen, chairman of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney, and H. R. Lyne, chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce.

## Abnormal Period Ending

The ending of the abnormal import period is generally welcomed, and it is recognized that Australia has had good reason to appreciate the high prices obtained for its excellent wheat crop, the good butter and cheese values, and the reviving demand for wool. Only by largely increased exports, the severest possible limitation of imports and the almost complete discontinuance of borrowing in London, can Australia's financial house be put into reasonably good order, says the president of the New South Wales Chamber, and he points out that the present annual interest charged on the public and private overseas indebtedness of the Commonwealth is about \$25,000,000. Most of this is on a 3½ to 4 per cent basis, and can only be renewed on a 5½ or 6 per cent basis. While the world was paying high war-time prices for our primary products and large sums of war loan money were being expended, there was an artificial prosperity, but now about all that remains of that inflation is the huge load of debt.

Coupled with this recognition of Australia's indebtedness is the fact, pressed home to every adult citizen, of consequent heavy taxation. The burden may be underlined by comparison of the revenue figures for New South Wales and Commonwealth in 1911 with those of today. In the former year the combined revenues represented £12 15s. 6d. a head. Today the New South Wales revenue is £16 12s. 11d. and the federal revenue nearly £13 a head, a total of more than £29. In presenting these figures the chairman of the Australian Bank of Commerce declared: "I cannot too strongly emphasize the fact that there is a point when excessive taxation means decreased revenue, and that a community taxed beyond its powers cannot make satisfactory progress. It is obvious that money for new industries, or for developing the country, will not be forthcoming if profits are to be taxed out of existence, and there is even now a disinclination on the part of the New South Wales public to invest their money in large commercial or pastoral undertakings."

## Improving Tax System

It is gratifying to note that a royal commission is considering the best method of improving the present system of taxation, by means of such possible expedients as averaging income over five years and placing the collection of all taxes in the hands of the federal government.

Australia seems ripe to consider an alteration of its Constitution, either toward unification, or toward decentralization by the formation of a number of small states. Discontent with the present heavy burden of state government inclines some business men in this State to advocate the elimination of the state governments and the concentration of administration in the hands of a national federal parliament meeting in the "bush capital" of Canberra.

In common with the rest of the world, Australians look to the Washington conference, convened by President Harding, to reduce the burden of armaments. Sir Joseph Cook, the Acting Prime Minister, reminded his countrymen recently that the smashing of Germany's military machine was saving her £250,000,000 per annum.

There is satisfaction in commercial circles at the restoration of regular mail services to and from Britain, and improved cable or wireless communication is anticipated as a result of the recent imperial conference. With judicious immigration, a more reasonable viewpoint among the workers and the sanctioning of a portion at least of the ambitious Carruthers scheme for a million farmers on a million farms, Australia should make rapid progress.

"I have unbounded faith in the future of this great country," declared one of the foremost bankers and most outspoken critics and 5,500,000 voices give assent.

A cable from London to the New York Evening Post says that Belgian Bank credits will be liquidated by mid-December from reparations.

## FINANCIAL NOTES

The Bethlehem Steel Corporation is said to be operating its steel plants at around 30 per cent of capacity, compared with a low of 20 per cent in July. The volume of new business, while still far from normal, is said to be more steady and the outlook for the final quarter of the year is more encouraging than was indicated several weeks ago.

A contract has been signed by the British Government Property Disposal Board for the sale to a syndicate, whose headquarters is at Glasgow, of all the remaining stocks of surplus textiles accumulated during the war. They are valued at more than \$3,000,000. The material will be distributed throughout Europe.

According to the London Express, Hugo Stinnes Jr. has obtained an option on 5,000,000 tons of British pit head spoil heaps for 12s. a ton. The purpose is to produce dyes from the waste.

Plans for a tour of the Pacific coast states of the United States to study first hand lumber conditions in that section as a part of the program for the development of American lumber exports, are announced by Axel H. Oxholm, chief of the new lumber division of the Department of Commerce.

The Berlin "Tageblatt" says the German Government contemplates establishing some measure of control of the money market by a system of rationing, with a view to counteracting the Boursat speculation.

The investment index figure of the British Colonial Corporation, Ltd., at the end of July shows that 100 standard investment securities had a market value on August 31, 1921, of £2,706,000,000.

## OIL-BURNING SHIPS AND FUEL SUPPLY

Changing the Source of Motive Power for the British Navy Brings Up Significant Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—A recent statement by the British Admiralty that the British Navy will soon be entirely oil-burning is significant when it is remembered that England is not independent in regard to her oil supply. The conversion of some of the biggest ships in the British merchant fleet to oil-burners is evidence of the trend of fuel oil consumption, and the coal strike has had a tremendous influence in turning attention to the advantage of the use of fuel oil in many directions.

At the present time there are only two reliable sources of fuel oil in the world. These are the United States of America and Mexico. The latter, according to oil authorities, is essentially a fuel oil country. It is bringing in a succession of new wells, and is producing at a record rate. The United States of America takes about 80 per cent of the Mexican supply, yet there is not any crude oil offering by producers below posted prices to cause what is called "distress" oil. The period of depression now ruling throughout the world should be followed by a greatly increased demand for oil everywhere, and it is quite possible that it will be found necessary to make up in production what at present is being lost. Production now is largely coming from wells drilled before the war, and the supply coming from them to the large undertakings is almost clear profit, the initial cost of putting down wells being covered before the reductions came into effect.

There is no indication that the oil industry became over-expanded during the war, and it is believed in the best circles that the industry is on a fundamentally sound basis, and that the established companies will be eventually in a stronger position than ever. The accumulation of crude oil at low prices will enable them to benefit quickly from any revival that takes place.

## GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

	Sept. 16	Sept. 17
U S Lib 3½s	87.82	87.82
U S Lib 4s	88.20	87.90
U S Lib 4½s	89.00	87.80
U S Lib 5s	88.50	87.94
U S Lib 5½s	88.10	87.80
U S Lib 6s	88.10	87.80
U S Lib 6½s	88.10	87.80
U S Lib 7s	88.10	87.80
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## FIRST BIG SILK CARGO OF YEAR

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota.—The Northern Pacific Railroad took through here September 1, the first big east-bound silk cargo of the year. The silk, valued at \$2,500,000, came off a steamer at Seattle and filled 15 cars. These came east at fast passenger train speed, did not enter Minneapolis, and stopped in the outer St. Paul terminals only long enough to change locomotives.

## MARKET FOR BONDS CONTINUES STRONG

Signs of Strength Are Being Shown in Most Lines, With United States Government Issues Feature of Trading

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, New York.—Continued strength was displayed in the bond market during the past week, trading being heavier, with general price advances. United States war bonds were the outstanding feature, dealings in those issues comprising a considerable part of the trading. Other government issues were not so firm, a reactionary tendency being shown. Industrials were, on the whole, active and strong.

Advances are slowly but steadily taking place. The day to day changes are small, but since the middle of June the Dow Jones index shows that the average of 40 representative bonds has advanced about 3½ points. Bond men say there is a steady demand for all kinds of the better grade issues, with the railroad and public utility bonds most popular. The tendency toward easier money is an important factor in the price advances of securities. Many new bonds are now selling considerably above the issue price.

Foreign securities offered during the past year are, for the most part, selling above original quotations. Most of the industrial and railroad issues offered this year have been absorbed, substantial premiums being paid for some recent issues.

## Demand for Municipals

One of the features of the investment market recently has been the consistent demand for municipal issues. There is also reported to be a growing demand for the corporation issues. The non-callable bond is a favorite class of investment. Low-priced and speculative railroad issues have been falling. The strength developed by the high and second-grade railroad bonds.

Several foreign loan flotations are expected in the near future. Negotiations for one of the most discussed, the proposed \$50,000,000 Argentine issue, have been suspended, according to reports from Buenos Aires. Chile and Peru are expected to float issues soon, the former, it is believed, to the amount of \$25,000,000. There is also a possibility of a Cuban loan for \$50,000,000. Reports from London state that Serbia is negotiating for an external loan of \$20,000,000 in New York, London and Paris. Bankers here, however, are of the opinion that the proposed issue is too large for a country as small as Serbia. The Japanese Government has purchased and retired more than \$30,000,000 per value of its outstanding 4½% bonds.

The offering of Canadian National Railway's new \$25,000,000 of Grand Trunk Railway 15-year sinking fund gold debenture bonds at 94½ to yield more than 6½ per cent has been over-subscribed and admitted to trading on the New York Stock Exchange. The bonds are not callable and are a direct obligation of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada which is controlled by the Government of the Dominion of Canada and forms part of the Canadian National Railway system of over 22,000 miles extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean. Stock Land Bank Bonds.

The First Joint Stock Land Bank of Chicago is offering \$2,000,000 5½ per cent farm loan bonds of Illinois and Iowa. The bonds which are exempt from all federal, state, municipal and local taxation, are issued under the Federal Farm Loan Act.

The State of Michigan has authorized the sale of \$10,000,000 5½ per cent 20-year serial bonds. The reason for making the present offering is stated to be due to the satisfactory premium recently obtained when \$3,000,000 highway bonds were sold. The board of education of the City of Cleveland has awarded \$5,000,000 6 per cent 1 to 20-year serial school bonds to a syndicate. The New York Central Railroad has applied to the United States Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue \$19,500,000 6 per cent refunding and improvement mortgage bonds. A \$4,000,000 block of Toronto Harbor bonds have been sold to a syndicate headed by R. A. Daly and Company of Toronto at a cost of only 5.75 to the city compared with 5.50 per cent for a similar allotment sold last year. Lee Higginson & Company and Harris Forbes & Company have purchased from the Jencks Spinning Company a new issue of \$5,000,000 of 15-year 8 per cent sinking fund gold bonds dated September 1, 1921.

## BOND AVERAGES

NEW YORK, New York.—Average price of 10 highest grade railroad, 10 second grade railroad, 10 public utility and 10 industrial bonds, with changes from day previous, month ago and year ago follow:—

	Year	Month	Day
10 highest grade rails	78.50	-17	+2.27
10 second grade rails	76.50	-10	+4.00
10 public utility bonds	75.15	+26	+6.50
10 industrial bonds	84.04	+13	+1.54
Combined average	79.10	+06	+3.55

## CHICAGO MARKETS



## COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

W. T. TILDEN TO MEET  
W. F. JOHNSON TODAY

W. E. Davis and J. O. Anderson  
Are Eliminated in Semi-Final  
Round of the United States  
Lawn Tennis Singles Tourney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The United States national singles championship will start in Philadelphia for another year. This was assured yesterday afternoon when W. T. Tilden 2d, national champion, and W. F. Johnson, both of Philadelphia, survived the semi-final round.

More than 8000 persons saw the semi-finals, the day being ideal for good tennis. Tilden's victory over Davis was anticipated, but Anderson proved a favorite over Johnson in the other semi-final. Johnson outwitted the Australian by his spectacular base-line defense and celebrated chop stroke attack. Anderson's forehand was splendid but he proved very weak with his backhand.

The final round of the championship tournament will be played this afternoon at 2:30. Immediately following this match, there will be a special mixed doubles match between Mrs. F. I. Mallory, United States woman champion, and R. N. Williams 2d of the United States Davis Cup team on one side and Miss M. K. Browne and W. M. Johnston, both of California on the other.

After being extended to the limit in the first set which went 18 games, Champion W. T. Tilden 2d, defeated W. E. Davis, the tall Californian, in straight sets, by the score of 10-8, 6-2, 6-1. All the thrills were in the first set, Tilden outclassing the Pacific coast player after that. The champion apparently stung his opponent in the first set and then worked his favorite shots thereafter. Tilden had 16 service aces to Davis' 5.

Tilden opened the match with service and obtained a lead by gaining a 4-2 game, mainly through two service aces, that spun off the court with an abundance of English. Davis drew applause from the crowd by taking his own service and evening the games. Tilden double faulted twice in the third game but made spectacular returns and took the lead at 2-1. Again the Californian on his service evened it by outdriving the champion at the base line. With a service ace, Tilden took the lead again by winning the fifth game. Tilden broke through Davis when the latter netted three times, giving Tilden a 4-3 edge, and Davis replied with a game on Tilden's service. Davis outplayed the Philadelphia in the 6th game, and evened the score at 4 all, a service ace helping.

By using his famous cannon ball service, Tilden took the lead in the ninth game. Davis' service continued to greatly concern Tilden in the tenth game and the former evened the score again. Tilden started service in the second set and won the game by outplacing the Californian. The latter made good his service and won the second set, but Tilden got his forehand strokes working better and quickly took the next three games, which put him out in front, 4-1. At that period Davis utilized his service to win a game. Tilden took a 5-2 lead by outguessing Davis on two service aces, and broke through Davis' service again to win the eighth game and set, 6-2.

Maintaining his speed at the start of the third and final set, Tilden outplayed Davis both on the base line and net and run out five straight games before the Californian was able to win on his own service. Tilden's skill at service and backhand bewildered his opponent. The champion then won on his own service and took the set and match, 6-1. The point score follows:

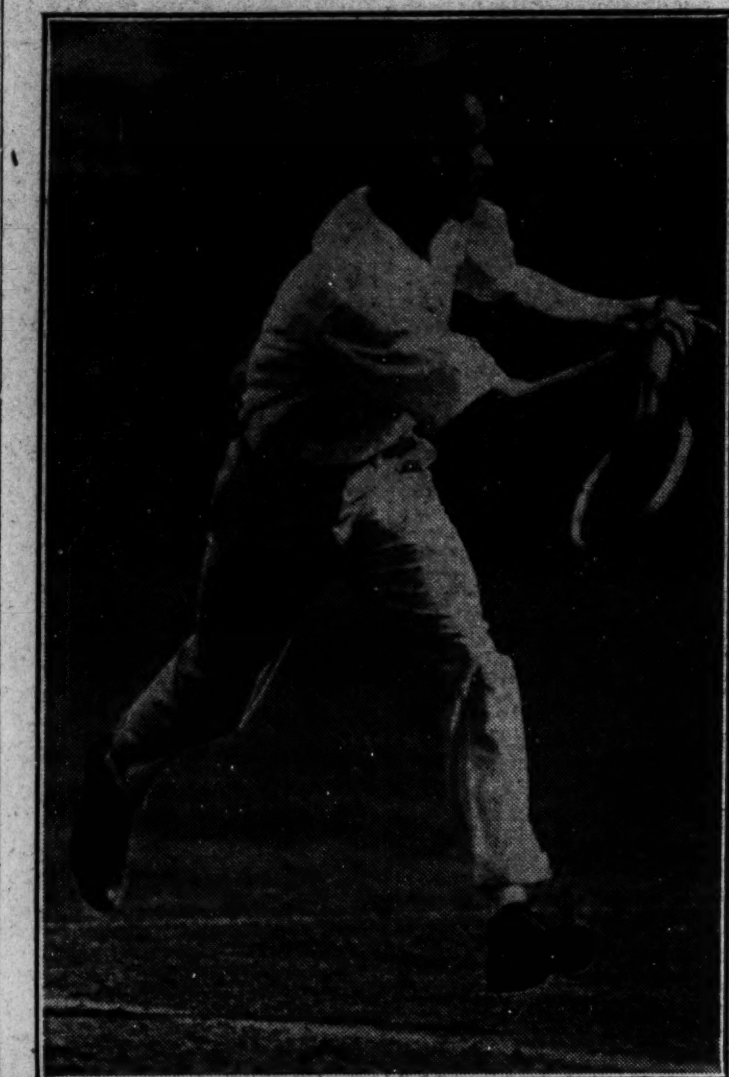
First Set  
Tilden..... 4 1 5 0 4 1 1 4 1 4  
Davis..... 4 1 1 2 4 4 52-10  
Second Set  
Tilden..... 4 1 4 4 6 4 4 32-6  
Davis..... 3 4 0 2 4 3 1 32-3

In the feature match, Johnson used his chop stroke and peculiar service to win the first game on his service. Anderson on his service lost the second game, 6-3, mainly through the Philadelphia's good gets. By superior placing at the net, the Australian won the third game, and on his own service evened the games at 2-2 by reason of his good base-line judgment. The Australian went ahead on his own service on excellent corner shots, but Johnson came back with a 40-15 game and again took the lead, 4-3. Anderson made it 4 all through two well-placed side-line shots. A love game put Johnson ahead again, 5-4. Johnson broke through the Australian's service and won the tenth game and set, 6-4.

Starting service in the second set, Johnson was a trifle erratic and lost the game, 4-0, but came right back with a 6-4 game and evened it up. Anderson's clever plays over the net gave him the third game. The Australian made his own service good and led and they divided honors on the fifth and sixth games, with Anderson leading, 4-2. Each won a game

on own service, but Anderson broke through Johnson and won the set at 6-3.

Anderson gained the first game in the third set mainly through Johnson's out. Brilliant volleys featured the second game which went to Johnson and he also took the third game by steadier cross court shots. Anderson's lob fooled the Philadelphia and he took the fourth game which evened the score at 2-all. Aided by a service ace, Anderson took the lead at 3-2. Johnson made it 4-2 when Johnson double faulted. Anderson's forehand drives decided the seventh game, which he won, but Johnson on his own service got the next game, and then gave the crowd something to enthuse over when he broke through his opponent's service and followed it with a love



W. T. Tilden 2d, international tennis player

game, evening the score at 5 all. On his service Anderson put three returns right on the side lines and won. A love game for Johnson tied it at 6-6. By better generalship, Johnson took the next game and then on his own service won the fourteenth game and set, 8-6.

Following a 15-minute intermission, they resumed play and Anderson lost the first game of the fourth set on his own service, by netting several times. The Philadelphia on his service made it 2-0, but Anderson broke through and took the third game by improving his backhand strokes. By a 40-15 score, Johnson took the fourth game but the Australian by superior placing pulled up within one game, only to have Johnson win his own service and assume a 4-2 lead. Anderson drove beautifully to win the seventh game but Johnson responded with a series of cross court places and won the eighth game, and followed it up with a marvelous ground get in the ninth game which won him the set and match, 6-3. The point score follows:

First Set  
Johnson..... 5 5 2 2 4 4 4 2 4 37-6  
Anderson..... 4 3 4 0 6 1 4 0 1 27-4  
Second Set  
Johnson..... 1 7 3 4 2 4 0 2 28-3  
Anderson..... 4 5 4 8 2 1 4 1 4 36-6  
Third Set  
Johnson 2 4 4 1 1 2 1 4 5 2 4 5 45-8  
Anderson 4 1 1 4 4 4 1 3 0 4 0 3 37-6  
Fourth Set  
Johnson..... 5 4 1 4 2 5 1 4 5 31-6  
Anderson..... 3 1 1 4 3 4 1 3 24-3

The summary:  
UNITED STATES NATIONAL LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP  
Semi-Final Round  
W. T. Tilden 2d, Philadelphia, defeated W. E. Davis, San Francisco, 10-8, 6-2, 6-1.  
W. F. Johnson, Philadelphia, defeated J. O. Anderson, Sydney, Australia, 6-4, 3-4, 6-4.

UNITED STATES NATIONAL VETERANS LAWN TENNIS SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round  
Dr. P. B. Hawk, Philadelphia, defeated J. C. Neely, Chicago, 6-1, 6-0.  
F. W. Stephens, Pittsburgh, defeated O. J. Sweet, Des Moines, 9-7, 11-3.

BRITISH GOLFERS LOSE  
DETROIT, Michigan—Abe Mitchell and George Duncan, the British professional golfers, were defeated in two best-ball 18-hole matches here Thursday. Jock Hutchison, the British open champion, and Leo Diegel, a local professional, won by 1 up in the morning round. Hutchison with Walter Hagen, western and Michigan open champion, captured the afternoon contest, 3 and 2.

POLO IN AUSTRALIA  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SYDNEY, New South Wales—There has been a renewal of interest in this city in polo and next season New South Wales may be able to master sufficient good players to begin the game again and possibly to meet a Victorian team. The game should be more popular, as Australians generally are at home in the saddle and there should be no lack of suitable mounts.

MEADOWBROOK IS  
TROPHY WINNER

Captures the S. D. Warren Cup,  
Emblematic of United States  
Junior Polo Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania—The Meadowbrook Fox Hunters won the S. D. Warren Cup, emblematic of the junior polo championship of the United States, by defeating the Philadelphia Country Club four at the Bala Field yesterday by the overwhelming score of 17 goals to 3.

R. Wanamaker 2d was the individual star for the Long Island team, scoring five goals in the fourth inning. The Meadowbrook team, which was composed of three regulars and two substitutes, defeated the Philadelphia team in a game which was played on a very muddy field. The Meadowbrook team was led by R. Wanamaker 2d, who scored five goals in the fourth inning. The Philadelphia team was led by J. H. Smith, who scored three goals in the third inning.

Washington was able to garner but four safeties off the determined box work of Tilden. Cleveland, for that matter, got but two more, but they were grouped to advantage in the eighth inning, when the champions put over their winning runs on Joseph Wood's hit for three bases which scored C. D. Jamieson and put Wood himself in a position to cross the plate. George Erickson had allowed five of the winners' six safeties when he was taken out in the eighth.

Deacon scored its 10 runs against Chicago in three innings, and, although outlived, profited by the White Sox muffs of thrown balls. Detroit defeated Philadelphia, 7 to 3.

HIGHLANDERS LOSE TO BROWNS  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 4 0 2 0 0 4 10 14 0  
New York..... 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 3 7 2  
Batteries—Shocker and Seaver; Shapley, Quinn, Rogers and Schang. Umpires—Wilson, Chitt and Nallin.

DETROIT OUTBATS ATHLETICS  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Detroit..... 0 0 1 1 2 3 0 0 0 7 12 0  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 1 3 8 3  
Batteries—Ehmke and Knicker; Smith and Myatt. Umpires—Hildebrand and Evans.

CLEVELAND WINS HANDSOMELY  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cleveland..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 2 6 0  
Washington..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 4 1  
Batteries—Uble and O'Neill; Erickson, Miller and Pielich. Umpires—Connolly and Moriarty.

WHITE SOX BOW TO RED  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Boston..... 0 0 0 3 4 3 0 0 0 10 11 1  
Chicago..... 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 4 12 4  
Batteries—Bush and Walters; Wilkins, Hodge and Schalk. Umpires—Owen and Dineen.

GIANTS WIN FIRST  
FROM PITTSBURGH  
NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York.....	89	54	.622
Pittsburgh.....	84	56	.600
St. Louis.....	79	62	.560
Boston.....	76	65	.539
Brooklyn.....	70	69	.504
Cincinnati.....	64	77	.454
Philadelphia.....	54	86	.386
Philadelphia.....	48	95	.336

RESULTS FRIDAY  
New York 5, Pittsburgh 0  
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3  
Cincinnati 5, Boston 1  
Brooklyn-Chicago (postponed)  
GAMES TODAY  
New York at Pittsburgh  
Philadelphia at St. Louis  
Boston at Cincinnati  
Brooklyn at Chicago (two games)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts—New York's rushing contenders for the National League championship battled around in the third inning of the game at Pittsburgh yesterday and the grist of six hits, three of them for extra bases, sent George Gibson's pennant aspirants down to defeat. It was the opening meeting of these clubs in what is scheduled to be their last series of the year.

Fred Toney the pitcher who shut the Pittsburghs out, broke the scoreless tie with a well-placed single over third base, bringing in both John Rawlings and Frank Snyder who had singled. Toney scored a moment later when David Bancroft drove to the right-field bleachers for three bases, and the shortstop followed home on Frank Frisch's two-base hit to the fence in left. That was sufficient for Earl Hamilton, and C. F. Glazner took up pitching duty for the home team. Frisch, with two out, scored from second with the fifth and last run on another single put third base this time by G. L. Kelly.

Not a Pittsburgh player reached first until after one out in the fourth inning, when M. G. Carey drew a base on balls. G. W. Cutshaw got his team's first hit, a two-base drive over Bancroft's head, in the seventh, but two were out at the time and no trouble resulted. Charles Grimm singled to left in the eighth, but was called out for interference when Walter Schmidt bunted toward the second baseman. That was the sum and substance of Pittsburgh's attack.

St. Louis captured a close game from the trailing Philadelphia, 4 to 3, getting 10 hits to the visitor's nine. Both teams scored in the final inning. The Boston Braves lost to Cincinnati by the score of 5 to 1.

GIANTS WIN DECISIVELY  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
New York..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 5 12 0  
Pittsburgh..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 10 0  
Batteries—Toney and Snyder; Hamilton, Glazner, Yellowhorse and Schmidt. Umpires—Klem and McCormick.

REDS TOO MUCH FOR BRAVES  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
Cincinnati..... 1 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 1 11 10 0  
Boston..... 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 10 0  
Batteries—Donohue and Wingo; Oeschger, McQuillan and Gibson. Umpires—Moran and Rigler.

CARDINALS' GAME IN NINTH  
Innings..... 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E  
St. Louis..... 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 1 1 11 11 0  
Philadelphia..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 1 3 9 1  
Batteries—Walker and Alsmith; Clemens; Beecham and Peters. Umpires—O'Day and Quigley.

FRENCH NATIONAL  
SWIMMING RACES

Many Records Are Set Up in  
the Recent Competition Held  
at Strasbourg, Alsace

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRASBOURG, Alsace—Many records went by the board when the national swimming championships of France were held at Strasbourg recently. The racing was very keen and interesting, and was watched by large crowds of spectators. Although the times set up in many of the events were far from world's records, the fact that so many previous best returns went down is a sure sign of the improvement made by swimmers in France. Handicapped by a lack of swimming baths, the majority of French aspirants to championship or other honors are unable to put in the amount of practice that swimmers in most other countries are able to do. However, just recently the sport has come before the public eye and increased facilities are being demanded.

In the circumstances it was not surprising that in the eighteenth championship meeting, this year, at Strasbourg, a great many titles were gained by swimmers from Tourcoing and Strasbourg. Both these towns are equipped with modern swimming baths, and their representatives probably owed a great deal of their supremacy to this fact. The first event to be decided was the 100-meter backstroke championship for men. In this D. Lehu of the Enfants de Neptune Club, Tourcoing, proved himself the speediest competitor, and just outstripped R. Fleck of Strasbourg, in the good time of 1m. 30.2-5s.

A new record was established in the 200-meter breast stroke race for women, Miss J. Oberlé, Colmar, covering the distance in 3m. 54.3-5s. The previous best was 4m. 4-5s. by Miss M. Lebrun. Miss Herling of Strasbourg, the occupant of second place in this year's race, also broke Miss Lebrun's record, finishing in 3m. 55.1-5s. In the men's 1500-meter free-style race, George Duval, Libellule de Paris, swam a great course, and, after being led by G. Perol, Club de Natation et Sports, Paris, just managed to cross the finishing line ahead of his fellow-townsmen. The time of 25m. 48s. constituted a record for this particular event, the previous best being A. Cahy's 26m. 2-5s.

The women's 100 meters free-style championship yielded a very easy win to Miss Ernestine Lebrun, who, although not beating the record, established by herself, of 1m. 29s., covered the course in 1m. 34s., coming in 2 2-5s. ahead of Miss Irma Burr of Strasbourg. The latter gained a good victory in the women's 100-meter back-stroke event, wherein she equaled Miss J. Lebrun's record time of 1m. 48.2-5s. Miss Debrue competed in the 48.2-5s. race, and came in second in Miss Burr. In the 1000 meters women's free-style race Miss Ernestine Lebrun won in the record time of 19m. 47s. Mrs. Gourand Morris, Libellule de Paris, finishing second, 19s. meters in the rear. Miss Lebrun won almost as she pleased, and, in doing so, lowered the French women's records for 400 and 500 meters, her times for these distances being 7m. 47.3-5s. and 9m. 44s., respectively. Miss Lebrun's success did not stop at this point, however, as she won and created a fresh record for the 400 meters free-style. The previous record was Suzanne Wurtz's 7m. 52s., and Miss Lebrun improved upon this to the extent of 21.4-5s. Miss Debrue was second, slightly more than a minute behind the winner.

In the men's 200 meters breast stroke race, P. Sommer, Cercle des Nageurs de Paris, won in 3m. 10s. The rebuilt and it may be said, rejuvenated White Sox have been nothing if not a stumbling block in the way of New York's otherwise easy progress toward the pennant. In the first game of their recent series, the last of the year in which these clubs will meet, H. B. Hooper, the former Boston Red Sox captain, added to the Highlanders' discomfort by making two home runs and a single, and scoring four runs as part of his day's endeavor.

The holding of special "days" for individual baseball players seems to be a good one if not carried to excess. For instance, followers of the game in Boston are to be congratulated for setting part a game, or pair of games, in which to honor H. B. Hooper, formerly the Red Sox captain, now in a Chicago uniform. A touch of added interest lies in the fact that Hooper is to be granted with a watch and chain, a gift which has been bestowed on his team of world champions in 1918, but which was withheld because a few of his mates played post-season exhibition contests that year contrary to orders. Another "day" of especial interest will be that dedicated to Christopher Mathewson, when New Yorkers in particular, and the baseball world in general, will pay deserved tribute to the once great Giants' pitching star.

A statistician has discovered that G. H. Ruth, who is now engaged in bettering his 1920 home run record, has hit for the circuit this year in every inning save the second—a fact scarcely to be wondered at, since Ruth's place in the lineup seldom admits of his being seen at bat in that particular inning.

ACCEPT NOVA SCOTIA ACTION  
GLOUCESTER, Massachusetts—The action of the Nova Scotia trustees of the North Atlantic fishermen's trophy in barring from this year's races for the fishing vessel championship the schooner Mayflower, selected as the American defender, was accepted yesterday by the American race committee. It was decided also to defend the trophy now held here as a result of the Esperanto's victory at Halifax last year, but the meeting of the committee was adjourned until decision as to whether the next choice as defender would come by selection or in a race.

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PROSPECTS IN THE  
BALLOON CONTEST

In the Gordon Bennett Race in  
Belgium, Italian Balloons  
May Show a Much Greater  
Duration of Voyage

By special aeronautical correspondent of  
The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Gordon Bennett balloon race, to be held in Belgium tomorrow, will be the tenth of the series. This event has already been won by the United States, by Germany twice, by France once, by Switzerland once, and by Belgium once. It has to be won three consecutive times for a decisive victory. The Belgian victory was in last year's race, which was held in America, and the Belgian balloon, piloted by Lieut. E. Demuyter, covered a distance, measured as a straight line from start to landing, of 1100 miles. This is quite a long distance for a balloon voyage, but it has been exceeded many times, and the world's record is 1895 miles, made by Berliner from Germany into Russia early in 1914.

A balloon ascends because it is lighter than the air it displaces. This lightness is due to its inflation with a light gas, either coal gas or hydrogen. As the balloon ascends it climbs into air that steadily diminishes in weight. The gas in the balloon, under the decreased pressure, expands and must find escape either through the open neck or the valve. With ascent, therefore, the difference between the weight of the balloon and the air it displaces steadily diminishes, and sooner or later there is no margin of "lift" and the upward movement ceases.

If the balloonist wishes to climb further he must throw out ballast. When the balloon begins to descend the increased pressure contracts the gas and the bottom of the balloon becomes flabby. Discharge of ballast sends it up again and, the pressure relaxing, the gas again expands, filling the balloon and escaping through the neck. It will be understood, then, that there is a continual loss of gas and ballast, and it is this loss that determines the end of the voyage.

The experienced balloonist knows more or less what to expect on any particular day, but his actions are not governed by close calculations of temperature and pressure; he merely watches the behavior of the balloon and his instruments. Of the latter, the principal are the altimeter and the statorope. The altimeter, which should be set at zero before the start, indicates roughly the height and shows differences of 50 feet. It is inclined to lag somewhat, and since it is important that the pilot should know at any moment whether the balloon is moving up or down, and only very rapid ascent or descent being perceptible to the senses, the statorope is carried.

This instrument shows the slightest movement, and by carefully watching it the pilot is able to use ballast to the greatest advantage. It is a rule of ballooning that a handful of sand thrown out in good time may save a whole bagful later on. Another rule is that the balloon must not be allowed to get strong upward or downward tendencies, which are difficult to check and entail the sacrifice of much sand or gas.

For long-distance flights the early attainment of high altitudes is undesirable, although sometimes the pilot may seek a higher level than otherwise necessary in order to take advantage of a good wind. In a race like the Gordon Bennett the usual procedure is to get away with just enough lift to clear obstacles, and considerable art is displayed in this. Thereafter the balloon should rise slowly until its equilibrium is found, and with due regard for currents, no upward or downward movement should be permitted.

In practice, the balloon will descend soon after equilibrium is reached, and this must be checked. But no matter how finely the pilot works, the climb will be resumed, and a higher altitude attained than before. This process goes on until the end of the ballast is approached. Some ballast has to be retained for checking the landing speed, and the amount of this reserve ballast depends upon the greatest altitude attained, the total weight of the balloon and its occupants as well as upon the weather.

When the end of the endurance of the balloon is reached a landing place is looked for; and this must be in the straight path of the balloon, for it must be remembered no steering is possible. In ordinary weather, after the trail rope has dragged for some distance and a good field is at hand, gas is discharged through the valve, and the grapnel is thrown out. Then, at the right moment after touching ground and gently rebounding, the ripping panel is opened and the balloon subsides.

Provided simple and elementary rules are observed there is absolutely no danger of a balloon bursting. At the worst it would merely tear; and when, in the early days, some times occurred, the fabric invariably filled up into the net and the whole balloon came down as a parachute. The new Italian balloons, which will again be used in the Gordon Bennett, would still occur. In them the basket is suspended from a steel cable round the balloon just below its center. A weight of some 600 pounds is saved by this contrivance, which should give the Italians a much greater duration of voyage.

FENWAY PARK  
Today Two Games at 1:30  
RED SOX VS. CHICAGO  
Seats at Shuman's. Phone Beach 1650



PROFITEERING IN  
LEASE OF WHARVES

New York Commissioner of Docks  
Says Rulings of Corporation  
Counsel Allow Sub-Letting of  
Piers at Excessive Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Profiteering is constantly practiced in the wharfage charges on the part of the lessees of docks, Murray Hulbert, Commissioner of Docks and Ferries, before the Meyer committee yesterday, said that this was due to the position taken by the corporation counsel in his interpretation of the rights and privileges of the dock department and the lessees of the piers. Replying to a statement made by Gen. William M. Black that piers leased by the city for from \$15 to \$100 per day per berth, were sublet from \$125 to \$400, Commissioner Hulbert said that he had tried to find a remedy for these practices and had endeavored, under a clause in the city charter, to fix wharfage charges, but that the corporation counsel had held that this could not be done in the case of leased piers. Sub-letting was not permitted to make such charges for wharfage as it could collect from these using the piers.

"I have maintained under Section 943 of the city charter," said Mr. Hulbert, "that the tenant of a city pier is not entitled to collect any greater wharfage than I could collect if the pier were operated by the dock department, but the corporation counsel does not sustain me in this."

Speaking in regard to the insertion of a clause in the lease to prevent such overcharges, Mr. Hulbert testified that the dock department had recommended such a clause to the Docking Fund Commission, composed of the mayor and the comptroller, with others, but that no action had been taken to insert it in the leases by the commission, which had charge of the arrangements, in charge of his personal appearance before the commission to urge its inclusion in the leases.

"If the system that has obtained were permitted to continue," he said, "it would be destructive to the interests of commerce. Under the statement of the law by the corporation counsel I have no authority to stop it. I do not agree with that interpretation, but I am not the law officer of the city. I regard it as having been the intention of the Legislature when they enacted this statute to give the dock commissioner the power to stop this very thing, and I have been trying, in my exercise of what I thought was the law, to stop it."

CALIFORNIA LAND  
PLAN CONSIDERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

BERKELEY, California.—The California plan of land colonization, as promulgated by Prof. Elwood Mead of the University of California, is to be followed in Scotland, as a result of a recent visit by two commissioners of the Scottish board of agriculture to Berkeley.

Commissioner Duncan Stewart said, "Serious conditions prevail in Scotland as a result of the persistence of large landholders in refusing to cut up their acreage into smaller tracts for the benefit of the people who want to own homes. Approximately 3,000,000 acres are held by these wealthy landowners, who alone are responsible for the slow progress made in Scotland toward bettering conditions for the former soldiers."

"We have learned much here from the history of the methods whereby the large tracts of uncultivated land in California and other western states have been brought to sale to the small farmers and we shall recommend that taxation of land in proportion to the amount it would be worth if it were cultivated, be made to permit the development of the tremendous tracts held in idleness in Scotland."

NATIONAL FEELING  
IN CANADIAN LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—Although the Dominion Trades Congress, at its recent session here, won admiration for its conspicuous adherence to the international basis of affiliation with the American Federation of Labor by expelling an organization which had grown up within its own ranks, and which threatened the existing control, it is doubtful whether the move was a practical one. It is held in some quarters that in view of the growing tendency on the part of Canadian workers to assert their national status, the decision may have far-reaching effects.

The Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Workers, the expelled organization, numbers some 12,000 members and had 106 delegates at the convention. The question at issue, which was brought into the debate at the start of the conference, was whether in view of the congress' international affiliation it should allow an organization within its own ranks, avowedly national, to retain members of crafts which could be brought under the wing of an international organization.

The situation arose from a combination of circumstances. The Canadian Brotherhood had for some years organized certain crafts which were represented in Canada by international organizations. As these organizations in the United States grew stronger, they became financially able to extend themselves into Canada. The Canadian Brotherhood, however, claimed the right of nationalism as

## EDUCATION NOTES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The subject of nursery schools and classes has recently come to the front in England, owing to the efforts that are being made to stimulate the boards of education to supply the deficiency which exists in that branch of the educational system. A meeting has been held in London on behalf of the London Nursery School fund, which was opened some years ago for the founding of nursery schools in needy districts of London, and which has for three years been instrumental in maintaining a nursery school in a mission hall in Romney Road. The entire expenses of this school, with a roll of 50 children and average attendance of 40, amount to little more than £200 a year, a clear proof of the economy with which an efficient nursery class can be carried on.

The aim of the originators of the movement was to awaken well-to-do mothers in all parts of the country to the needs of working mothers in poor districts for those benefits of nursery governess, garden, toys, advice and instruction by which more fortunate parents of "under fives" are able to profit. It is more than probable that government help will be forthcoming for nursery schools started by local committees if these are established in those slum areas of great industrial centers where the board of education believes them to be most urgently needed.

Miss Mercer of Whitechapel, Training College, speaking at the meeting, said that in nearly every neighborhood there were derelict pieces of ground, sometimes vacant for many years. A gang of fathers and brothers could soon clear the ground, and temporary buildings could easily be run up. Such a nursery school in a slum area, she said, was like a patch of blue in an over-cast sky.

The problem of supplying buildings for this purpose has also received attention in a pamphlet published by the National Union of Women Teachers. The pamphlet meets the financial difficulty by urging that some of the many infants' schools already existing be altered, and a part of the playground made into a garden. They think it is within reason to ask that some of the old army huts and Y. M. C. A. huts should be used for temporary open-air schools if the infants' departments are crowded with "over fives." In many places huts that are public property and that stand on government ground are lying empty, with slums and neglected children close at hand.

The executive committee of the Labor Party in England has sent a memorandum to the Board of Education in which they express "uncompromising opposition to 'economy' in education" and their opinion that the present estimated expenditure on education is insufficient. The memorandum states that one of the greatest needs of the time is a concerted policy for the development of educational opportunities and for the improvement of the existing educational services. The Board of Education is urged to submit a comprehensive series of recommendations to local education authorities, including adequate provision for the training of nursery school teachers, the establishment of nursery schools not attached to existing infants' schools, the provision of a garden for every school, of proper playing fields and school baths. Classes should be reduced to a maximum size of 35. The general aim of the schemes should be to make the elementary schools such centers of instruction and culture that no class of the community will regard them as unfit to receive its children. It is hoped that continuation schools will be made centers of culture and social life, and that students will be encouraged to resort to them voluntarily in their spare time. The memorandum expresses dissatisfaction with the central schools, as at present constituted, on the ground that they are retarding the establishment of a proper system of secondary schools. With regard to teachers the memorandum urges that they should receive the fullest possible measure of higher education, and that the training colleges should form integral parts of the universities. Teachers should be given a wide measure of control within the school, and an adequate number of representatives of organized teachers should sit on all local education authorities, and committees of management. In each area there should be a council composed of representatives of the teachers and the local authority in equal numbers.

The Liverpool Philharmonic Society announces that for the 10th orchestral concert this autumn there will be eight different conductors; Sir Henry Wood and Mr. Albert Coates are the only ones who will conduct two concerts. The society has shown its usual enterprise in securing Mr. Kuszvitzky for the opening concert. Among other continental visitors are Ernest Ansermet of Geneva and Bonifacio Szulc of Warsaw, both of whom have appeared at these concerts. The younger school of native conductors will be represented by Mr. Eugene Goossens, Mr. Adrian Boult and Mr. Julius Harrison. Among works by English composers, new and old, John Ireland's "Forgotten Rite" and Vaughan Williams' "London" symphony will be performed, together with Purcell's "Suite for Strings," arranged for full orchestra by Mr. Coates, and a choral selection from Gustav Holst's "Rig Veda." The chorus will, as usual, take part in every concert and will be conducted by Dr. Arthur Pollitt. Pablo Casals, "cellist, will make his welcome Liverpool appearance at these concerts, also Cortot, Moscovitz and Alexander Siloti will represent the piano and Thibaud and the Sisters Harrison the strings. The orchestra will again be led by Mr. Arthur Catterall.

**BROOKLYN GAS RATE CUT**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Brooklyn users of gas will now pay \$1.35 per 1000 cubic feet of gas, following a decision of the Public Service Commission which ordered the Brooklyn Gas Company to cut its rates from \$1.40. This is the second reduction ordered by the commission this month. On September 1 the company was obliged to reduce its rate from \$1.50 to \$1.40.

**TELEPHONE RATE CHANGE**  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Lack of reduction in the initial or minimum monthly charge rates for telephone service of the Mountain States Telephone & Telegraph Company is offset in substantial increase in the number of calls the company is ordered to give its users of measured service, in a decision handed down by the state Public Utilities Commission.

## GOOD CORN YEAR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin.—Corn measuring 15 feet in height has been grown on the farm of H. P. Nelson, near Birchwood, Wisconsin. The entire field averages 13 feet. The corn is otherwise normal in all respects. Indications point to the crop of corn in northern Wisconsin this year being the largest ever harvested.

## ADVERTISING CLASSIFIED BY CITIES

## CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

## REAL ESTATE

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First offering. A large, elegant house, Elizabethan in architecture, well situated in 150 acres, containing living room, reception room, music room, living hall, dining room and kitchen on the first floor. Seven bedrooms with three baths on the second floor. Three main rooms and bath suite, billiard room, library, large library, study, stock and crop in the basement. Garage for six cars. The land situated on a corner, containing over 100 acres, is beautifully laid out and covered with an abundance of shrubbery and trees. Please make an appointment with

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.  
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Telephone Brookline 1909

## VILLAGE FRUIT FARM

IDEAL 15-acre fruit, poultry and vegetable farm, only 25 miles from Boston, within easy walking distance to large business center; 11 1/2 miles from the water front. Fruit trees, etc.; large, large henhouse, tools, stock and crops in the basement. Garage for six cars. The land situated on a corner, containing over 100 acres, is beautifully laid out and covered with an abundance of shrubbery and trees. Please make an appointment with

BOSTON BUSINESS MAN, real estate with profit from selling, estate 12 miles south 12 1/2 miles, 250 fruit trees, pond, grand Colonial brick house, 12 rooms, separate bath, quarters, big fireplace, 60-ft. barn, poultry plant for 1000; \$10,000; terms, \$1000 down, balance 10% per month, 12 months. G. H. PRICEST, 21 Pleasant St., Reading, Mass., postpaid. CHARM FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

## NATICK, MASS.

MODERN 8-room house in good location, near service and steam; in good condition; price for quick sale, \$8000; terms, \$1000 down, balance 10% per month, 12 months. G. H. PRICEST, 21 Pleasant St., Reading, Mass., postpaid. CHARM FARM AGENCY, 204 Washington St., Boston.

JAMAICA PLAIN.—For sale, attractive 10-room, quiet residential section, convenient location. Telephone Jamaica 283-B.

MY 80-acre Oak Farm for sale, complete with all modern conveniences, including swimming pool, tennis court, etc. Call for particulars. Address, Mrs. W. H. BREWER, Thayer, Missouri.

## HOUSES &amp; APARTMENTS FOR RENT

Euston St., Brookline  
Attractive, sunny apartment, 8-7 rms., sleeping porch, bath and extra toilet room. Apply JANITOR, No. 24 Euston St., Brookline.

FOR RENT—Completely furnished house, 7 rooms and bath, beautifully located in suburb, 12 minutes from Back Bay station; adults. Tel. Back Bay 57302.

## STORES AND OFFICES TO LET

OFFICE FOR RENT, mornings and evenings; furnished. Room 1002, 1003, Wabash Ave., Chicago. Tel. Randolph 2207.

## ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

Lady having pleasant flat near Symphony Hall desires to rent one room to congenial lady or gentleman. Call for particulars. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENERAL MAN, Norwegian, understands care of premises, cows, poultry; good mechanic, electrician, chauffeur, driver, etc. Quick. C. T. The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

EXPORTERS IMPORTERS  
Having returned recently from South America where I had charge of a branch of an American firm which has closed, I desire to communicate with exporters or importers who could make use of my experience at home or abroad. P. O. Box 428, Providence, R. I.

FIRST CLASS chauffeur desires position with private family, or to drive high grade cars. Age 36, single, Go anywhere. Add. C-45, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Palm Beach, Fla., Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject, "Matter." Sunday School in the Mother Church at 10:45. Telephone meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

## CALIFORNIA

## HOLLYWOOD

Schaefer's Battery and Ignition Shop  
6068 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 2838.

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SECURITY BANK  
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## MR. HINES ASKS RECOUNT

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From Its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—James J. Hines, candidate for the Democratic nomination for borough president in opposition to the present management of Tammany Hall, who was defeated for the nomination by a narrow margin, has obtained an order against the Board of Elections to show cause why a recount of the primary ballots should not be made, returnable before the Supreme Court on Monday. He claims that he was counted out by the usual Tammany tactics.

## YACHT AMERICA HONORED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island.—The schooner yacht America, bound to a snug harbor at Annapolis for preservation by the Navy Department, was escorted here yesterday by Admiral Sims, Mayor Mahoney and other naval and civic officials aboard the destroyer Rodgers. The America was made the guest of the Chamber of Commerce and a luncheon was held to mark its visit.

## HIGHWAY WORK OFFERS JOBS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From Its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California.—The unemployment situation in California is receiving considerable relief from the road building and maintenance work which is being carried on throughout the State by the highway commission. According to estimates there are at present 2500 men employed in this way.

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## MUSIC OF THE WORLD

HENRY HOLDEN  
HUSS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Boston News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The Federation of Musical Clubs of the United States, at their biennial convention in Peterboro, New Hampshire, awarded their prize of \$300 to Henry Holden Huss for his string quartet in G minor. The judges who passed upon the submitted manuscripts were Adolfo Betti, Franz Kneisel and Olive Mead.

It is this quartet, together with a sextet for string quartet by Leo Sowerby of Chicago, that was selected as this season's prize work by the Society for the Publication of American Music. Naturally the first question asked, in interviewing Mr. Huss, was, "What about American music?"

Replying, Mr. Huss said, "What you ask me about American music is significant inasmuch as you merely make mention of its present future. I suppose the past is so recent that perhaps, lacks dignity as background."

"One of the most encouraging developments in aid of serious American music is the Society for the Publication of American Music. It was certainly a splendid idea to organize for the purpose of publishing serious American chamber music. The situation, until recently, was somewhat like this: An American composer might tell weeks, aye months, over, let us say, a string quartet, or trio, for piano, violin and cello. It might be approved by eminent musicians of the caliber of Adolfo Betti (the leader of the Flonazley String Quartet), Franz Kneisel or Hans Letz. They might say to the composer, 'Well done! A magnificent work!' Then the pleased composer might take it to one of our great publishing firms and what would the editor-in-chief be likely to say to him? Why probably something like this, 'My dear sir, you have composed a beautiful and effective composition, full of interesting themes, well developed and it has excellent form; good contrapuntal leading of the voices. It is well written for the instruments. It is melodic, etc., etc. And you say the Flonazley or the Letz quartet have promised to play it? Fine, my dear sir. Yes, we would like to publish it. However, you see we are a corporation and our many stockholders demand fat dividends, regularly. How many copies of your work do you think we would be likely to sell in the next five years? Well, very few, I can assure you. I am awfully sorry, etc., etc. and the now depressed and disillusioned American composer sadly leaves the office."

"Now right here is where the Society for the Publication of American Music steps in and does its best to save the situation and solve the problem. It says to the American composer, who has put into his work all there is in him of poetry, of contrapuntal skill, of mastery of form, of the special idioms of the various instruments, of the arts of subtle modulation, rhythm, etc., 'My dear composer, send your noble work to our board of eminent judges under an assumed name, or motto, and, if they approve the work, we will publish it for you; and after each member of the society gets his or her copy you shall have a royalty on all additional copies sold. Your work shall not go into oblivion, or cost you several hundreds of dollars to make duplicates of the score and parts in order to send the work to the best string quartets in our great cities."

"The society was founded by Mr. William Burnet Tuthill and his son, Mr. Burnet Tuthill. It now numbers several hundred of the best-known musicians and cultivated amateurs, representing the best of American musical culture, and it can publish at present two compositions a year. We wish to enlarge its present restricted membership into a roll of several thousands so that it can be enabled to publish a dozen or more serious, worth-while works every year. Its dues are only \$5 a year and this entitles each member to a free copy of all the works published by it. It costs anywhere from \$500 and upward to publish a chamber-music work."

Mr. Huss declares himself a great admirer of Cesar Franck, adding, "And although I trust I do not copy him, I have tried to follow in his footsteps in making my principal themes appear in slightly changed form in the different movements. It seems to me that this method of composition gives a vital unity to an extended symphonic or chamber-music work which it otherwise would lack. We all believe in progress, new forms, new modulations, new rhythms, but I, for one, am not afraid to say that I set my face firmly against the orgies in dissonances which seem to be the stock in trade of some of our most extreme futurists. In music, a picture is not composed entirely of shadows or of lights. In like manner a balanced, sane piece of music should not be all pessimistic dissonances. The dissonances should, at least, once in a while resolve into consonances. Some of the futurists have had the assurance to tell us that all possible chord formations, with bunches of ugly passing notes stuck to them like barnacles, are consonances; that there are no such things as dissonances. They should remember that mere originality, disconnected from balance, form and beauty, does not necessarily constitute a work of art. It may constitute an original act but be worthless artistically. These strictures do not apply to the really gifted modernists, like John Alden Carpenter or Leo Sowerby or a half-dozen of

the very modern and original American composers, who have something to say and know how to say it."

Mr. Huss came from a family of musicians. His paternal grandfather composed and taught piano, organ and theory. His father, with whom Mr. Huss studied until he was 15, taught the same branches. "My father," said Mr. Huss, "was a gifted and sensitive musician of high ideals, ever on the alert to progress. He was quite precocious and as a boy played the organ at church services. He took me to the old Philharmonic and the Theodore Thomas symphony concerts, beginning when I was a small child. My seat frequently was on the step beside him, seated on a folded shawl."

"Those were the days when they had three public rehearsals for each concert and rehearsals they really were! Carl Bergmann, one of the early conductors, particularly used to go over a difficult place five or six times until it went. He would call out the letters of the alphabet which designated the different sections of the movement. He seemed to delight especially in calling for 'Letter B, gentlemen!' The first few times the little boy, who heard him, wondered why they didn't 'Let her be!' and what they were doing to her anyway. At 10 I heard Anton Rubinstein play his cycle of the Beethoven piano sonatas."

"I studied about two years with Otis B. Boise, a gifted and genial musician, before leaving for the Royal Conservatory of Music, Munich, Bavaria. There I studied with that great master of composition, Josef Rheinberger. Piano I studied with Josef Glehrl, a really great Chopin and Bach specialist. That just position would have particularly appealed to Chopin, who adored that master, Johann Sebastian Bach, of whom Beethoven said, 'He should not be called Bach (which means brook) but Ocean!' Josef Glehrl had studied with Franz Liszt four years, and had thoroughly assimilated the spirit and ideals of that proud and original thinker and super-virtuoso."

"Rheinberger, in his own particular field, was also a great virtuoso. It was thrillingly interesting to see him as I did so often, improvising a six or seven-voiced fugue with three subjects on the blackboard at his advanced composition classes. They gave us youngsters pretty severe problems to solve. At the graduation exercises, when I played my own fantasy for piano, which I afterward played with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a group of four students was required to improvise on a given theme before the entire faculty of the Royal Conservatory. Horatio Parker, for many years head of the music department at Yale, and I were two of the group."

"After my graduation I returned to New York, where composing, teaching and concert tours with Mrs. Huss have kept me pretty busy. G. Schirmer, Inc., have published my songs, piano pieces, choruses and my piano concerto and sonata for violin and piano. The piano concerto I have performed with the Boston Symphony, the New York Philharmonic, Cincinnati, Pittsburgh, St. Paul and Detroit orchestras. In Detroit I played it under Gabrielloni's direction in April, 1920."

"The first time I played my sonata for violin and piano was with Kneisel at one of the Kneisel Quartet concerts. Several years before that Ysaye and Arthur Hertzmann interpreted it in New York. Ditson & Co. have published some of my songs and piano pieces. I am sure that I would not have composed one-tenth of my songs if I had not had the inspiration of my wife's complete interpretations. One of the joint recitals which Mrs. Huss and I remember with special interest we gave at the White House for President and Mrs. Roosevelt. The President came in early and after the last encore came to us in that delightfully cordial and unassuming manner so characteristic of him, saying, 'Nobody seems to want to introduce me so I will have to introduce myself.'"

"Messames Homer, Alma Gluck, Christine Miller and Messrs. David Bispham, Oscar Seagle and Franklin Riker, among the singers, and Adèle aus de Ohe and Rudolph Ganz, of the pianists, are some of the artists who have placed me under a debt of gratitude in performing works of mine at their recitals."

"Mrs. Huss disagrees with those who believe that the fragmentary phrases of the North American Indian will play a significant rôle in developing a genuine native school of music. 'While in the hands of MacDowell and others they have furnished material for vivid bits of program music, I cannot feel that they really express American national ideals,' he says. 'Let us hope that the movement for community singing on the one hand, the wonderful army of the progressive women's clubs and the multiplication of really fine orchestras on the other hand, will work together toward the rapid development of musical culture in America.'"

## WORCESTER FESTIVAL

WORCESTER, Massachusetts.—The sixtieth Worcester Music Festival will be held in Mechanics Hall October 2-7, inclusive. Some 60 of the players from the New York Symphony Orchestra will assist. Nelson P. Coffin will be festival conductor and René Pollain, assistant conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra, will act as associate conductor. On the evening of October 5 "The Damnation of Faust" will be presented; afternoon of October 6 symphony concert with Estelle Lieblich, soprano, and in the evening "The Pilgrim's Progress" will be given. Ottilie Schilling will be soloist at the symphony concert, afternoon of October 7, and Friday evening the soloists will be Rosa Ponselle and Arthur Middleton. The festival chorus numbers 350, and there will also be a chorus of school children under the direction of Charles I. Rice.

## MUSIC AS CULTURE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—To what extent is music considered an instrument of culture in the British Isles? This is the question to which Sir Henry Hadow applied himself in his recent address to the Incorporated Staff Sight-Singing College. Sir Henry is always interesting when he speaks on educational subjects, and especially so when he deals with the claims of music for a prominent place in the ordinary educational life of the community. His views are entitled to exceptional consideration, not alone because he is the vice-chancellor of the Sheffield University but because he is himself a product of Oxford culture which has always put classical scholarship above other subjects of study. Sir Henry's argument was as follows:

"Music, like literature, appeals to the human being as a whole. Whatever the range covered by literature in the appeal to human nature, precisely the same range is covered in a different medium, but not less surely, by music. To make music take its proper place would therefore be to give it an equally important place in the curriculum with literature. Beethoven would be placed side by side with Shakespeare, not because of the similarity in his judgment, Beethoven is exactly of the same importance and on the same level as Shakespeare as a storehouse of mental wealth and a subject of intellectual training. Like Shakespeare, Milton, Wordsworth, Coleridge, he holds that Bach and Beethoven, and the great musicians, strengthen our reasoning powers, our imaginative faculties, and our higher nature generally."

The ideal Sir Henry puts before himself is that a properly educated man should be able not only to sing and play at sight, but that he should be a score reader of sufficient accomplishment to sit in an armchair by the fireside and enjoy the masterpieces of music just as he does the masterpieces of literature. Those who can hear the music of the staff notation as they read it have the key to a delightful kingdom and are enormously enriched thereby."

Since the time of the Commonwealth in England there has been no such thing as general musical education. Signs of progress are happily visible today on all sides, but even now music leaves some of the cultured and academic classes untouched. On the continent music is more widely recognized as a part of general culture, and its history is a matter of normal study. In England a man may have taken honors in a university tripos and not know who wrote the B Minor Mass or the C Minor Symphony. It would be a disgrace to show ignorance of the authorship of "Faust," or "Les Misérables," but it is quite unessential to know who wrote the "Mastersingers" or "Tristan and Isolde." The date of the battle of Hastings must be remembered, but the works of Monteverdi and Palestrina may be and are forgotten."

The amusing blunder of the income tax officials in asking for the return of "author's profits" in the Hammer-smith revival of "The Beggar's Opera" is on a lower plane, but it illustrates the indifference of the official classes to music. That John Gay had written this musical satire in the eighteenth century was immaterial to them. Here was his opera revived and doing a thriving business, ergo the author must be making thumping profits. A much more serious aspect of indifference to the personalities and works of composers is furnished by the historians. Lord Macaulay, in his copious and amazingly detailed sketch of the cell's time, never mentions the name of the great composer, and thereby ignores the existence of the greatest English artist of his age. The reason is not far to seek. Macaulay was himself indifferent to music; the only tune he could ever recognize was that of "God Save the Queen." Many other historians, like Dean Stanley and Andrew Lang, have shared this indifference and yet it is perfectly true that whatever the range covered by literature in the appeal to human nature, precisely the same range is covered by music. "Let me make the songs of the people and whoever will shall make their laws" has a great deal of cogency in it."

Song has always been the best introduction to poetry. The folk songs of all nations prove this. In the higher domain the supreme song-writers of the romantic period, Schubert and Schumann, were the popularizers of the lyrics of Goethe and Heine, and to Englishmen and Frenchmen alike they have proved no less valuable as intermediaries than as inspired song-writers. All the great poets of the world are set o music—from Shakespeare to Yeats, from Ronsard to Verlaine, from Pushkin to Ibsen—and the musical text is frequently of the highest interest as interpretation of the poetry. Furthermore, music serves the useful purpose of vivifying and popularizing poetry. In Wales and Scotland, the local bards are brought home to their countrymen by the gift of song."

In Englishmen of letters from Dr. Johnson's time onward have often boasted of their lack of interest in music. It is odd that singers of such pure lyric gift as Shelley and Swinburne should have been indifferent to music and rather proud of the fact. In Elizabethan days all the poets were musical. Music and poetry have been closely associated since the dawn of art. In these latter days of the one-movement symphony and the tone-poem the association has been extended to literature generally. The dramas of Shakespeare in particular have musical commentaries by Verdi and Nicolai, Berlioz and Gounod, and many of the Russian composers. Beethoven led the way with his "Coriolan" overture, and since then

the whole realm of drama has been commanded by the musical composer. Program music may be inferior in kind to absolute music, but at least one may study Hamlet and Othello, Falstaff, and Romeo and Juliet, through the eyes of foreign artists and such works in the country of their origin may well act as an introduction to great literature."

## PEDAGOGY IN MUSIC

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

LONDON, England.—Musical teaching in every department of the art was never more thorough and conscientious than it is today, but it may be questioned whether present-day methods achieve the best possible results. After all, music is an art, and methods which approximate to the doctrinaire are necessarily injurious to art training of all kinds. There can be no doubt that musical teaching is in danger of becoming too much methodized; indeed, in certain quarters, almost standardized. Freedom and elasticity lie at the root of all that was best in the past, but today almost every teacher seems to incline toward some system which in his eyes is more or less sacrosanct."

When one reads some of the manuals of teachers of singing and of the piano, one wonders where this sort of thing is going to end. The old teachers appealed to the imagination of their pupils, but some of the new teachers appeal with a code of rules and a system, and have little use for the imagination. Such advice makes one wonder whether the death of great singers is not due to the decline of the genuine teacher and the advent of the pedagogical musical education."

Certain systems of piano teaching also are just of the same unimaginative and pedagogical type. Close-compacted and methodized to the nth power, they leave no freedom to the ranging fancy, no scope for expression or the interplay of temperament. Technique is the one thing aimed at, and technique by the paragon method. Teachers forget that there have been and are still many schools of pianoforte-playing. Rubinstein used to say that he did not mind how his pupils held their hands and arms so that they produced a beautiful tone. The Schumann school differed essentially from the Liszt school, but they neither of them neglected tone when seeking to perfect the form. Nowadays there is so much made of the act of touch and the system of "weight-touch" that the question of intonation and individuality are relegated to the second or third place."

An important and well-written protest against these views of piano technique has just appeared entitled "Creative Technique" by George Woodhouse. The burden of Mr. Woodhouse's argument is that the primary factors which make for originality and diversity of style in piano playing find no place in the systems which reduce technique to a prescribed method. The result, of course, is to produce a dull and stereotyped form of accuracy devoid of all the essential and primary qualities of vital pianistic art. This change is brought home with force and ingenuity."

His main thesis may be stated in a sentence or two: "The question of touch is not merely one of facility. Temperament imposes other factors. The human mechanism when directed by a creative impulse cannot finally be considered as a machine." The great pianists have always been experimenters. There is no such thing as an ultimate school. Every pianist or organist of any description must work out his own ideals, must learn to express himself and to interpret the masters in his own way."

In composition, or at any rate on the fringes of composition, one expects to find the pedagogues. Some of his kind might try to make Bach or Beethoven believe that the act of composition was capable of a strictly definite explanation, or point to Wagner as a composer who worked out a system and developed music drama on the lines of exact ratiocination forgetting that with Wagner, like all great artists, method was the servant of inspiration and never its master. This must always be the attitude of the musician, whatever his study may be. The machine ought never to be exalted at the expense of the artistic aim. Feeling and expression are the vital things in the practice of the musician, and method can only direct and modify and control the true artistic impulse."

AUSTRALIAN MUSIC  
Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
From its Australian News Office.

SYDNEY, Australia.—Commenting on the marked advance in Brisbane's musical appreciation, Henry Verbruggen, the talented conductor of the New South Wales state orchestra, says that the great majority of those who came to the orchestral concerts in the Queensland capital were people with the knowledge and love of music of the best kind. It was not a small indication of Brisbane taste that there should have been excellent attendance at six orchestral concerts on six consecutive evenings and in addition a crowded hall on two afternoons for the quartet concert."

Melbourne music lovers are organizing a "musical week" which probably be conducted late this month. The movement is intended to prove to the community the place that good music should hold in its scheme of things. Included in the plans, which have not yet been definitely agreed to, are community singing in the town hall each midday, choral performances by Baudino, Balafra and Geelong singers, open air band performances, daily concerts, special programs for children, and the ringing of church bells every evening. It is hoped that Dame Nellie Melba and Dame Clara Butt will take an active interest in Melbourne's musical week. The two conservatoriums of music have promised to cooperate and a special conference of teachers will be held in the Victorian capital in the week.

The movement to retain the services of the Verbruggen orchestra as a national institution is being supported in Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia and Queensland. In New South Wales more than 3500 shares have been taken up out of the 7000 which will form the quota of that State. Victoria is responsible for £2000 worth of shares and Queensland and South Australia have been asked to contribute in shares £500 each and New Zealand's quota will be £1000."

While the Brisbane public enjoyed the feast of good music provided for them by Mr. Verbruggen and his state orchestra, a desire was expressed in one or two quarters for the inclusion in programs of more music by current British composers. The question interested the distinguished conductor and he explained the position in a chat with a representative of the Brisbane Daily Mail.

Apparently the main reason for the defect noted by lovers of British music was the impossibility of obtaining suitable music. Mr. Verbruggen has had Vaughan-Williams' London symphony on order for four years and works by Greville Bantock and other British composers have been on order for nearly as long. Much of the new music is in manuscript and cannot be sent away from England. There are also other difficulties in the way of obtaining these pieces. There is another aspect of the question to which the visitor directed attention.

Dame Nellie Melba recently reappeared in concert in Sydney. "Porgi Amor" from "Le Nozze di Figaro" was followed by the beautiful melody, "Voi che Sapete." The enthusiastic found expression in the masses of flowers brought up to the stage and prolonged applause. Both were well rewarded by Rimsky-Korsakoff's "Chant Indou." Other Melba numbers at the first of the two concerts included Desdemona's scene from Verdi's opera, "Ave Maria," Ardit's valse song "Se Saran Rose," Grieg's "A Swan," Rachmaninoff's "Spring Waters" and Tosti's "Matinata." One of her prettiest songs was "L'auréole" two-note phrases to the words "Moon Dear, How Near."

In this number, John Lomone was flautist and Miss Una Bourne accompanist; both these artists played an admirable part in what will always be a memorable evening. The State Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Henri Verbruggen, justified Melba's description of the orchestra as an "uplift in the life of a great city" which must be cherished and sustained."

FRANCES HUTCHESON,  
WRITER OF GLEES  
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor.

GLASGOW, Scotland.—Francis Hutcheson, the famous "Scottish" writer of glees and catches, in the eighteenth century, turns out to be a native of the city of Dublin. Dr. Gratian Flood in an article in the Glasgow Herald has thrown a great deal of light on Hutcheson's history and antecedents. His researches appear to upset the authority of the article in Grove's Dictionary of Music. He is therein described as "born in Glasgow in 1720; only son of Professor Hutcheson of Glasgow, well known in connection with the study of ethical philosophy." It appears now that the father did not leave Dublin until 1729 to take up his appointment at Glasgow.

Dr. Flood traced the genealogy of the Hutchesons for four generations. The great-grandfather was born in County Down, the grandfather in Armagh, and the father in Dublin, where he "kept a school and called it an academy." Ultimately the father, who had won distinction by his writings, was transferred to Glasgow, where he soon became famous as a lecturer on philosophy.

The boy studied under his father in Glasgow from 1730 to 1744, but returned to Dublin when he took his B. A. in 1745, proceeding to M. A. in 1748. In 1754 he was in general medical practice in Dublin City and in the following year, as an act of filial piety, edited and published, in two quarto volumes, his father's "System of Moral Philosophy."

The son gave a large share of his time to the cultivation of music. He was one of the first violins in the Dublin Academy of Music, founded by Lord Mornington in 1757, and played much in charity concerts of that day. But his chief claim to remembrance is his popular glees and catches which are still valued by those who appreciate vocal part writing."

In 1770 Dr. Hutcheson sent in anonymously the score of a glee to the London "Nobleman and Gentleman's Catch Club" entitled "As Colin O'Connell." This glee won the prize as the best glee of the year, and was succeeded in the two following years by other glees from the same pen which were equally fortunate. These three prize compositions were subsequently published under the nom de plume of Francis Ireland.

Among the best known of Hutcheson's vocal pieces is his madrigal, "Return, Return, My Lovely Maid." In Warren's encyclopedic "Collection of Vocal Harmony" there are to be found 11 of his glees and eight of his catches. There is no evidence of original work by Hutcheson after 1775.

## DELACROIX

Music Notes in His Diary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

After the pleasure of hearing musical works and that of studying them, comes still another joy: that of tracing back the gradual transformation of musical taste, and of finding out how that which pleased as yesterday, wears us today, and how some of the works that were most violently attacked now find themselves in the forefront of popularity."

This study of the musical taste of past generations, or at least contact with its predilections, is perhaps still more engrossing when one contemplates its effect, not on professional musicians, but on amateurs, or on artists, who, while devoted to another form or art, yet evince an affection for music."

In this respect, the great French painter, Eugène Delacroix, is an attractive and enlightening example. Having first attained success at the very height of the literary romanticism of the early nineteenth century, he has not infrequently been grouped with that movement. The audacity of his color, and the vigor and dramatic feeling that animates his great canvases, have united him in the thought of the majority with the great literary figures of the romantic epoch: Hugo and Victor Hugo, Byron and Shelley."

Most people as soon as they are told that Delacroix was a lover of music, naturally incline to think that his preference must have gone to Beethoven, to Berlioz, and to Liszt. Delacroix left a diary in three volumes, which was published some 20 years ago. It is a book of considerable interest, not only because it reveals the man of thought and character that this great painter was, but chiefly because it contains views on art and on life which will never cease to be profitable to young artists."

Musical allusions are to be found in this diary from the beginning. As his career advances, he ponders more and more fondly over music and studies its possibilities. With Delacroix it is not a case of a mere pastime or a welcome change from painting; music for him is truly an art to which he has a deep attachment and whose resources he investigates with the same attention he brings to bear on the pictorial art of the past or of his own time."

At first it is somewhat astonishing to find that this romantic painter shows the most classical tastes in music, and that his sympathy goes to Cimarosa, to Mozart, to Bellini, to Rossini. Confronted with Beethoven, he recognizes the merits of that genius; nevertheless, he cannot give him the place in his affections he has reserved for Mozart."

It is not only because of the abundance of his allusions to music that the diary of Delacroix, so interesting to many painters, is equally capable of appealing to music lovers; its real significance lies in the fact that Delacroix stands, in a certain way, as a typical expression of the musical taste of his time, a kind of first-rank example by which one is enabled to judge how old and new musical ideas affected a clear and open-minded thinker between 1830 and 1860."

Having summed up the different musical appreciations found in this diary, we find that Delacroix may be regarded as the mirror of a period, during which the influence of Mozart and of Italian music still fought against that of Beethoven and of his successors, Schumann, Berlioz, and Wagner."

Delacroix was not among those who declared, after the performance of Beethoven's symphonies, that they were nothing but cacophony. Even when he finds himself confronted with the abstruseness of Beethoven's later quartets, and gives it as his judgment that this obscurity may only be the consequence of a confused state of thought in the composer, he puts his view with moderation, not for want of courage—for he says clearly—but because he cannot be quite sure of the justice of his opinion."

Delacroix belongs, by the date of his birth, by his environment and by his education, to the generation that found its musical education in the operas comprised between Pergolesi's "Serva Padrona" and "Le Nozze di Figaro." The operatic stage, which held so important a place in France at that period, is for him not Gluck and Berlioz, but Pergolesi, Cimarosa, Mozart and Rossini."

Yet while embracing the tastes and the enthusiasms that were characteristic of the time, and while showing, for instance, a great liking for the composer of the "Barbiere di Siviglia" and "William Tell," he never fell into the current error of those days which placed Rossini on the same level as Mozart."

Delacroix places Mozart above everything, and not only because of "Figaro," but because of "Don Giovanni," the symphonies and the quartets, with which he is familiar. In spite of the fact that much of his time was taken up by the composition of his great decorations and his huge canvases, he not only went to concerts, but to private musical evenings, where a circle of amateurs played the quartets of Haydn and Mozart over and over again and read in succession all the quartets and trios of Beethoven, which were novelties at that time."

Today, after the lapse of time, and with the equal knowledge students have of Mozart and of Beethoven, with the general oblivion of the works of Cimarosa and Pergolesi and even of the greater part of those of Rossini, it is difficult to estimate exactly the impression which a symphony or a quartet by Beethoven must have made at first on an open mind. It is the French painter's diary that helps

us to do so; it gives us a brief survey of the intellectual battle between musical Italy and musical Germany, for in spite of the fact that the Austrian Mozart bore within him certain traits of German genius, he was, as Romain Rolland so justly pointed out, "born at Salzburg on the road from Vienna to Venice." Thus it is perhaps not wrong to consider Mozart's genius, or at any rate his style, as more Italian than German. This is made sufficiently clear by the resemblance of such undeniable Italians as Bellini and Rossini to Mozart."

Delacroix, like the finest intellects of his time, much as he is fascinated by the fancy of Weber and stirred by the powerful and profound genius of Beethoven, always reserves his true love for the measured Austro-Italian music, an art that remains discreet even in its most vivacious moods and in the most touching expressions of its sensibility. He prefers it to the effusion of Beethoven's art, and even when he finds himself in the presence of Chopin, to whom he was attached by a warm personal friendship, it is by what Chopin retains of Mozart and Bellini that he is attracted and held."

A whole chapter on the music taste of one of the most interesting periods is thus to be gathered from the notes scattered through the great painter's diary day by day, a chapter that throws a very bright light on the habit of thought of a certain society and a certain epoch."

## MUSIC NOTES

The Board of Supervisors of San Francisco County, California, inaugurated, on September 12, what they hope will be a permanent series of concerts at prices just sufficient to cover the cost of the musical artists presented. The concerts are to be held on the night of the second Monday of each month, in the Civic Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of approximately 5000. The admission charge at the first concert was 50 cents for adults and 25 cents for children. The admission to the following concerts may be reduced to 25 cents or less for adults and to 10 or 15 cents for children. The first program comprised a recital with Uda Waldrup, composer and organist, of San Francisco, at the organ of the municipal organ; two numbers by the California Theatre Orchestra of 35 pieces, under the leadership of Herman Heller, and two solos by Irene Pavloska, mezzo-soprano of the Chicago Grand Opera Company. The program of the organ recital consisted of the Raymond Overture (Thomas); "Sweet Evening Star," from Tannhäuser; "Caprice Viennois" (Kreislir); the large from Dvořák's New World Symphony; "Kammenoi Ostrov" (Rubinstein); Alexander Guilmant's first concerto, and the "Lullaby" of Liszt. Mr. Waldrup also was at the organ when the orchestra played the "1812 Overture" (Tchaikowsky). The other orchestral number was the overture to Wagner's "Flying Dutchman." Mile. Pavloska sang the aria from "Sanson et Dalilah" and the waltz song from "La Bohème."

Dr. Richard Strauss is to sail on the Adriatic for New York on October 19. His contracts call for a stay in North America until January 1. During that time many of his compositions, which have never been heard here will be given. New songs will be sung by Clair Dux and Elizabeth Schumann. Strauss himself will accompany them. At a special concert to be given at Town Hall, New York, his chamber music will be given in intimate form. Among the numbers will be a quartet for piano, two violins and cello. Bronislav Huberman, the Polish violinist, is to play at this concert. A special orchestra is being recruited to play under the baton of Dr. Strauss. He will feature his "Life of a Hero," "Don Juan" and many numbers of his own, but he will also conduct the works of other composers. He expresses himself as being eager to have America hear his readings of Debussy's works, which he admires exceedingly."

Manuel Penella, who arrived in New York this week to produce his opera, "El Gato Montés," plans to have all the roles except the lead sung in English, and this is expected to give several American singers an opportunity to be heard. The opera ran for several years in Spain and then toured Latin America. In Mexico City it ran 208 nights. It is stated.

The approaching centenary of Brazil's independence has stirred a new interest in the nation's glories, musical as well as literary. Thus, in the city of Sao Paulo alone, two monuments are to be erected, largely through the efforts of the Italian colony. The first will be to Verdi, and is sculptured by the Italo-Brazilian artist Amadeu Zani. It is an imposing creation, some 30 feet in height, and will be placed at the corner of St. Joao Avenue and Pormosa Street. An even closer interest attaches to the monument raised to Carlos Gomes, who earned fame by his setting of the famous Brazilian novel, "Guaraní," by José Alencar. The second statue is by the Italian sculptor Brizzolara."

The time in which to submit manuscripts for the third prize composition contest of the Mendelssohn Club, Philadelphia, has been extended to November 1, 1921, at noon. Announcement of the winner will be made as soon as possible after that date by the three judges, Nicolai A. Montani, conductor of the Palestrina Choir; Charles N. Boyd of Pittsburgh, conductor and teacher, and N. Lindsay Norden, conductor of the Mendelssohn Club. Information may be had by addressing the secretary, Mr. G. U. Malpass, 8711 North Sixth Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania."



## THE HOME FORUM

Peasants Among the  
Tuscan Hills

We were in trouble and he delivered us; that was how the friendship with Dario began.

We had lost our way, Francesca (who is two and a half times Mafalda's age), and Lucas and I together, and found ourselves at half past twelve, far from home, upon a long stretch of unknown road which wound among the hills. A contadino, with the courtesy which characterizes the Tuscan country-folk, left her work to show us a "scorciatoia," or short-cut; but even this proved very long as well as very rough. . . . At last, from a hill-top, we saw, across the valley, the welcome sight of a familiar farmhouse, and the woman was inspired with the idea of calling the men of the family to our aid. Indeed, there seemed little hope that we, unaided, could persuade Lucas, who evidently considered himself the most aggrieved of donkeys, to adventure the stony descent and clamber up the other side. So we all began to shout "Oh, Sorbi! oh, Dario!" at the top of our voices, and in a few minutes saw the latter precipitating himself recklessly down the opposite slope, barefooted among the rocks and boulders.

There was an immediate relief in his presence, and, saying a grateful good-bye to our late protectress, we went on hopefully under Dario's care.

This ministering angel at once assumed the direction of Lucas, whom he treated in a most masterful manner, stimulating his courage by loud cries and ejaculations, almost lifting the carriage over the boulders, and leading the poor little ass down steep and stony places which I should hardly have ventured to present to his resentful eyes.

Arrived safely on the opposite hill-top Dario was urgent that we should honor his home by refreshing ourselves; but the lateness of the hour made that impossible, so, promising a speedy visit, we urged Lucas at his best pace down the white, winding road towards the house.

The promised visit was not, however, forgotten, and a few days later we set out, on foot this time, to pay it, knowing that nothing else would so much gratify the Sorbi family, nor so well requite their timely help in need.

A tiny stone house on the edge of the woods, a cart-track winding down to it between rows of olives, was what we saw as we emerged from the wooded shadow of the pines.

"If he is at home, what shall I call him?" asked Mafalda, lagging behind, while Francesca ran up and down the grassy banks gathering frail pink cyclamens. "Shall I say 'Signor'?"

"No, my sweet one, call him Dario!"

He would think you were laughing at him if you called him anything else," I assured her, for Mafalda is a punctilious little soul in matters of etiquette, and would not for the world be found wanting in courtesy or respect.

Dario and his father-in-law, old Sorbi, were mending a wagon on the Ala, the former chanting lustily one of those untranslatable "Stornelli" which as they are big enough to weed or pick out stones. . . . It was a gay little meal which we had there on the old Ala—the fruit of the land, offered and received with the simplicity of Arcadia, and eaten on the soil where it was grown, in sight of sky and hills. "Scenes and Shrines in Tuscany," by Dorothy Neville Lees.

No courtyard could have done the honors of his house more simply or more graciously than did these peasants. With frank and charming courtesy they offered us their best, both of accommodation and refreshment. Dario hastening to and fro on bare brown feet, brought rush-bottomed chairs from the house and ranged them under the loggia; then, responding to our tentative suggestion of fruit with a cheery "Ehi, attenti!" seized a basket and disappeared into the podere, to return in a few minutes with the freshest of green and purple figs.

... the "Sposina," Dario's wife, and daughter of the house, smiled shyly at us from the doorway, where she sat with three black-eyed children clinging to her, and the last baby in her arms. It must be owned that both she and "La Sorba" were, like most peasant women on six days of the week, very slatternly, with old petticoats, loose colored bodices and uncombed hair, but none the less they are very picturesque. The quaint costumes of the contadina have, alas! disappeared; but whatever the Tuscan peasant dons as a working dress seems to acquire a certain intangible charm. While the clothes they proudly put on for Sunday—the loud stripes and plaids, the bright printed calicoes, the yellow boots are hideous, the weather-worn garments of every day, faded and mellowed by the weather, make patches of warm color, purple, red and orange, among the olives and vines.

The scene on that autumn morning was a quaint and pretty one, essentially Italian in all its details, as was the old farm with its thick walls of rough stone, and its loggia with rounded arches—one of the most characteristic features of a contadino's house.

Clean it was not, certainly,—indeed, I doubt if the peasants ever wash their houses,—and the stone walls and rafters were blackened by wood smoke; but it must be remembered that water, especially in summer, is scarce in Tuscany, so that cleanliness requires an effort greater perhaps than the people have any inclination to make.

Outside, under the loggia, stood a scarlet ox-wagon, and some huge earthenware vessels. . . . Against the wall hung a sickle and other tools, and several flasks made from dried and emptied gourds. Beyond lay the Ala, a large yard irregularly paved with grey stone, where fowls were pecking; on the low, broad wall which surrounded it were spread, trays of figs, split peaches, scarlet tomatoes and orange-tinted pumpkins, drying in the sun for winter use. . . . Beyond the Ala lay the podere, a serene world of grey and green; the olives varied in tint, now green, now silver, as the breeze swept over them; the vines burned bronze and crimson; and shutting in this peaceful nook were the pine-woods, and range after range of purple hills. Certainly, seen on a sunny day in such surroundings, the peasant's seems an enviable lot, spent in the pure air, in the midst of love, song, and sunshine around him, songs on his lips, gaiety in his heart,—these are the first impressions made by a Tuscan peasant.

But in reality it is a hard life of incessant toil, alike for men and women. The contadino, from dawn to sunset, must dig and plant and sow and reap; his wife must nurse, cook, clean, feed the beasts, cut grass and fodder, help in the work of the fields. Even the children must work as soon

as they are big enough to weed or pick out stones. . . . It was a gay little meal which we had there on the old Ala—the fruit of the land, offered and received with the simplicity of Arcadia, and eaten on the soil where it was grown, in sight of sky and hills. "Scenes and Shrines in Tuscany," by Dorothy Neville Lees.

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Winslow Homer in  
Maine

He was accustomed to do a great deal of looking before he decided upon a subject to paint; and sometimes he would spend whole days just looking at the sea, without touching a brush. Although he was one of the first painters in America to take the trouble to carry a canvas several miles for the purpose of making a study from nature in some place which had interested him, yet he did not always work directly from nature. His extraordinary memory for visual impressions served him so well, that at times he could record the scene he wished to paint without any preparation except the slightest of notes and the haziest memoranda. He was an early riser and frequently he would get up at half past four o'clock in the summer, and go off for long walks before anybody else was up, so as to be sure of being alone.

He knew and loved every part of the Cliffs and rocks. A beautiful walk runs along the top of the cliffs from his cottage to the eastward, winding along in front of the unenclosed grounds of the cottagers, like the cliff walk at Newport and the similar walk at Nahant, as one strolls along this path, never out of sight and sound of the sea, there are numerous striking points of view, and it is easy to recognize many of the subjects of Homer's most masterly marine pieces.

"The Life and Works of Winslow Homer," William Howe Downes.

Hawthorne's style is as sincere and as free from meretriciousness as the moods and effects it conveys. It disdains or never thinks of smartness and eschews epigram. It has none of the finical prettiness and unreasonableness of phrase that modern writers affect. It is distinctly an old-fashioned style. It has a trace of the reserve and self-conscious literary manner of the pre-journalistic period. It has an occasional fondness for literary phrasing—for words that have the odor of libraries about them and suggest folios and paper yellow with age. It is dilatory or at least never hurried or eager. It uses long, lingering sentences. It leads often to smiles, never or rarely to laughter. It is suffused with feeling. It holds imagery and thought in solution and eddies around its subject. It is a synthetic, emotional, and imaginative style; not an analytic, intellectual, and witty style. It has unsurpassable wholeness of texture and weaves without any faltering of purpose or blurring of lines that fabric of a dream-world in which each of Hawthorne's stories imprisons our imaginations. It is the style of a great imaginative artist who communes with himself on the visions of his heart, not the style of an alert observer of the happenings of daily life; it is the fitting and perfect medium for the expression of those exquisitely directed and humanized dreams of symbolic beauty and truth which, as has been noted in detail, are Hawthorne's characteristic productions as a writer of romance.—Lewis Edwards Gates.

## Hawthorne's Style

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## When Autumn's Fruit

When Autumn's fruit is packed and stored, And barns are full of corn and grain; When leaves come tumbling down to earth, Shot down by wind or drops of rain: Then up the road we'll whistling go, And with a heart that's merry, We'll rob the squirrel of a nut, Or a blackbird of a berry.

—William Henry Davies.

Breakfast With the  
Professor

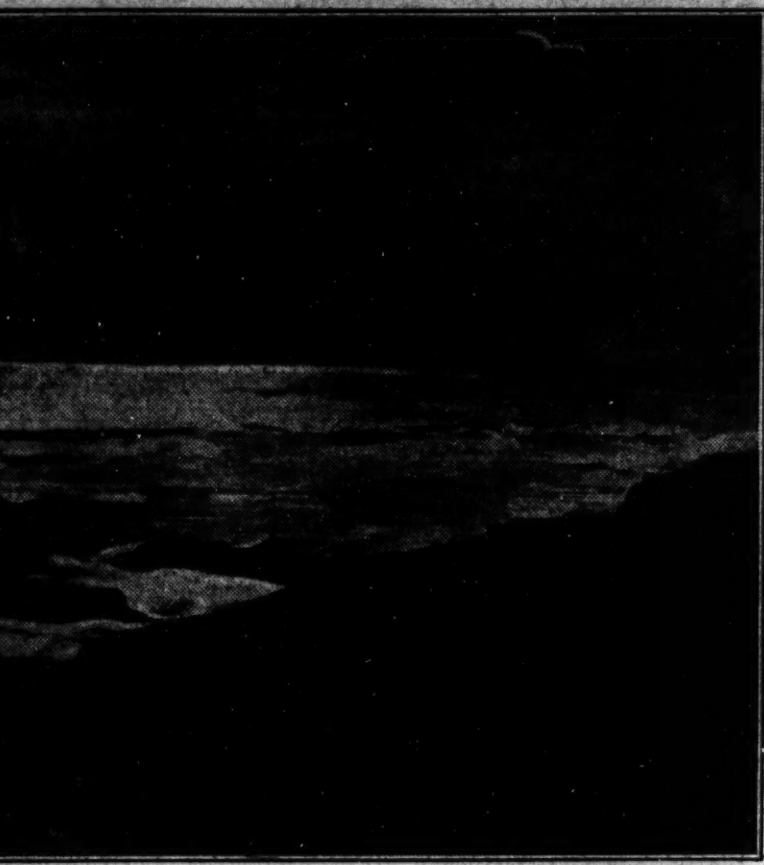
On the first of May, we had all—i. e., the twenty boarders and the four teachers—notice to rise at five o'clock the morning, to be dressed and ready by six, to put ourselves under the command of M. le Professeur

would urge me, and be angry if my pen did not keep pace with his lips.

"Try some day; let us see the monster I can make of myself under the circumstances. But just now, there is no question of dictation; I mean to make you useful in another office. Do you see yonder farm-house?"

"Surrounded with trees? Yes."

"There we are to breakfast . . . you



In the permanent collection of the Corcoran Gallery of Art, Washington, District of Columbia

"A Light on the Sea," from the painting by Winslow Homer

Emanuel, who was to head our march forth from Villette, for it was on this day he proposed to fulfill his promise of taking us to breakfast in the country.

The morning broke calm as summer, with singing of birds in the garden, and a light dew-mist that promised heat. We all said it would be warm, and we all felt pleasure in folding away heavy garments, and in assuming the attire suiting a sunny season. The clean fresh print dress, and the light straw bonnet, each made and trimmed as the French workwoman alone can make and trim, so as to unite the utterly unpretending with the perfectly becoming, was the rule of costume. Nobody flaunted in faded silk; nobody wore a second-best article.

At six the bell rang merrily, and we poured down the staircase, through the hall, along the corridor, into the vestibule. There stood our Professor, wearing, not his savage-looking pale-tint and severe bonnet-grec, but a young-looking belted blouse and cheerful straw hat. He had for us all the kindest good-morrow, and most of us had for him a thanksgiving smile. We were marshalled in order and soon started.

The streets were yet quiet, and the boulevards were fresh and peaceful as fields. I believe we were very happy as we walked along. This chief of ours had the secret of giving a certain impetus to happiness when he would; . . .

He did not lead nor follow us, but walked along the line, giving a word to every one, talking much to his favorites, and not wholly neglecting even those he disliked. . . .

And now we were in the country, amongst what they called "les bois et les petits sentiers." These woods and lanes a month later would offer but a dusty and doubtful seclusion; now, however, in their May greenness and morning repose, they looked very pleasant.

We reached a certain well, planted round, in the taste of Labassecur, with an orderly circle of lime-trees: here a halt was called; on the green swell of ground surrounding this well, we were ordered to be seated, Monsieur taking his place in our midst, and suffering us to gather in a knot round him. Those who liked him more than they feared, came close, and these were chiefly little ones; those who feared him more than they liked, kept somewhat aloof; those in whom much affection had given, even to what remained of fear, a pleasurable rest, observed the greatest distance.

He began to tell us a story. Well could he narrate: in such diction as children love, and learned men emulate; a diction simple in its strength, and strong in its simplicity. There were beautiful touches in that little tale; sweet glimpses of feeling and hues of description that, while I listened, sunk into my mind, and since have never faded. He tinted a twilight scene—I hold it in memory still—such a picture I have never looked on from artist's pencil. . . .

His story done, he approached the little knoll where I and Ginevra sat apart, in his usual mode of demanding an opinion (he had not reticence to wait till it was voluntarily offered) he asked:

"Were you interested?"

"According to my usual undemonstrative fashion, I simply answered: 'Yes.'"

"Was it good?"

"Very good."

"Yet I could not write that down," said he.

"Why not, Monsieur?"

"I hate the mechanical labor; I hate to stoop and sit still. I could dictate it, though, with pleasure to an amanuensis who suited me. Would Mademoiselle Lucy write for me if I asked her?"

"Monsieur would be too quick; he

and five others, whom I shall select, will spread with butter half a hundred rolls."

Having formed his troop into line once more, he marched us straight on the farm, which, on seeing our force, surrendered without capitulation.

Clean knives and plates, and fresh butter being provided, half-a-dozen of us, chosen by the Professor, set to work under his directions, to prepare for breakfast a huge basket of rolls, with which the baker had been ordered to provision the farm, in anticipation of our coming. . . . cream and new-laid eggs were added to the treat, and M. Emanuel, always generous, would have given a large order for "jambon" and "confitures" in addition, but that some of us, who presumed perhaps upon our influence, insisted that it would be a most reckless waste of wealth. He relented at us for our pains, terming us "des ménagères avares"; but we let him talk, and managed the economy of our repast our own way.

With what a pleasant countenance he stood on the farm-kitchen hearth looking on! He was a man whom I made happy to see others happy; he liked to have movement, animation, abundance and enjoyment round him. We asked where he would sit. He told us, we knew well he was our slave, and we his tyrants, and that he dared not so much as choose a chair without our leave; and so we set him the farmer's great chair at the head of the long table, and put him into it—"Villette," by Charlotte Brontë.

There is the highest authority for believing that a man's life, even though he be an author, consists not in the abundance of things that he possesses. Rather is its real value to be sought in the quality of the ideas and feelings that possess him, and in the effort to embody them in his work.

The work is the great thing. The delight of clear and steady thought, of free and vivid imagination, of pure and strong emotion; the fascination of searching for the right words, which sometimes come in shoals like herring, so that the net can hardly contain them, and at other times are more shy and fugacious than the wary trout which refuse to be lured from their hiding-places; the pleasure of putting the fit phrase in the proper place, of making a conception stand out plain and firm with no more and no less than is needed for its expression, of doing justice to an imaginary character so that it shall have its own life and significance in the world of fiction, of working a plot or an argument, clean through to its inevitable close: these inward and unpurchaseable joys are the best wages of the men and women who write.—Henry van Dyke, "Essays in Application."

Let Us Advance the  
Arts of Peace

But there remains to us a great duty of defence and preservation; and there is opened to us, also, a noble pursuit, to which the spirit of the times strongly invites us. Our proper business is improvement. Let our age be the age of improvement. In a day of peace, let us advance the arts of peace and the works of peace. Let us develop the resources of our land, let forth its powers, build up its institutions, promote all its great interests, and see whether we also, in our day and generation, may not perform something worthy to be remembered. Let us cultivate a true spirit of union and harmony.—Daniel Webster.

## The Resurrection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor  
In reading in the gospels the account of the resurrection of Christ Jesus, one is struck with the simplicity of the language used in describing this stupendous and far-reaching event in the history of the human race.

After the turmoil created by the crisis, "Crucify him, crucify him," the scene on Golgotha: the awesome spectacle of darkness and storm, and the opening of the graves "of the saints which slept," a sense of calmness and peace prevails with the sentence beginning, "The first day of the week cometh Mary Magdalene early, when it was yet dark, unto the sepulchre, and seeth the stone taken away from the sepulchre."

Judged merely as a historical incident, the resurrection, even if dissociated from its effect on the religious life of the world, so far transcends all other happenings as to be rightfully accorded the premier place in the great events of history. Yet, at the time of its occurrence, except among a comparatively small number of people, it passed almost unnoticed, even in its purely physical aspect, and it was not until the spiritual meaning of the resurrection was understood, that the magnitude of that which had taken place, both as a then present occurrence and with regard to its effect on the lives and conduct of humanity for all time, could be grasped in some measure.

This even the Master's intimate associates during his lifetime were not able to do in more than a degree, owing to the proximity of the occurrence and their inability entirely to correlate the teachings of the prophets with it. While all this seems to be a thing at which to marvel in our day and generation, it is, nevertheless, true that even today the greatest lesson to be learned from the resurrection remains wholly unappreciated by the vast majority of people.

It will be remembered that at the raising of Lazarus, when Lazarus' sister said, "I know that he shall rise again in the resurrection at the last day," that Jesus, speaking of the Christ, replied, "I am the resurrection, and the life," from which it is evident that the Christ was the real resurrection, not the event which took place in the garden containing the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea on the morning of the third day after the crucifixion, and that as the Christ was, is, and ever will be, it is true that the resurrection is not confined to a particular day and place, but is always in evidence to those who are "waiting for the coming."

The importance of the particular instance of the resurrection recorded was that it demonstrated the effect of spiritual understanding as it had not hitherto been demonstrated to a world darkened by materialism and steeped in sin, but this instance was not the beginning, nor is it the end, of the resurrection, which must be as eternal as the Christ is eternal.

It therefore follows that as the ever-present and ever-active Christ is the resurrection, the resurrection must be a constant recurrence, of which that which took place in the garden was the "firstfruits" appreciable to human consciousness, and upon which men may rely as conclusive evidence that life is everlasting, and the only evidence which the true Christian or follower of Christ needs. He does not require the teachings of material systems to convince him that man has eternal life, but, on the contrary, he realizes that those who are doubtfully seeking confirmatory proofs are virtually casting doubts upon the survival of the Christ after what appeared to mortal sense to be the death of Christ Jesus, and are to be classed as skeptics and disbelievers, who are consciously dwelling in matter, in which there is no real life or truth.

But, one may be pardoned for asking, how can the resurrection as a personal experience be a constant recurrence?

If it is remembered that everything which takes place primarily occurs in thought, it will readily be understood that newness of life can recur repeatedly in the individual consciousness. In other words the time may, and indeed must come to every human consciousness, when the darkness is dispelled by the advent of that light which enlightens the world, and as it becomes apparent to each, that one finds the stone rolled away from the sepulcher, his former material conception of Christ Jesus eliminated, and nothing but the grave clothes, the memory of the past false beliefs, buried in the tomb. This new apprehension of the Christ by the individual is the ever-recurring resurrection. When this occurs, it is easily recognizable today, as it was centuries ago, by those sufficiently spiritually minded, who come in contact with the one who has risen, in some measure, above materialism; by those whose natures partake of the qualities of love and intuition. Spiritual intuition is always as far ahead of less enlightened reason in the discernment of the Christ, as Mary Magdalene was in advance of Thomas, to whom nail prints and a spear wound were more convincing than spiritual perception.

Before the individual is ready for this resurrection, however, preparation is necessary. The house must be cleansed, for it will be borne in mind that we are told that in the garden tomb described in the gospels no man had yet been laid. Material beliefs must be eliminated to make ready for the coming of the Christ, or Truth. Such a preparation and consummation is described by Mrs. Eddy

in the following passage on pages 508 and 509 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." "The third stage in the order of Christian Science is an important one to the human thought, letting in the light of spiritual understanding. This period corresponds to the resurrection, when Spirit is discerned to be the Life of all, and the deathless Life, or Mind, dependent upon no material organization. Our Master appeared to his students—to their apprehension he rose from the grave,—on the third day of his ascending thought, and so presented to them the certain sense of eternal Life."

## William Dean Howells

Just why the epithet "self-made" should be applied to those non-college-graduates who succeed in business, and withheld from those who succeed in poetry and fiction, seems not entirely clear. . . . Be this as it may, the boy Howells had little schooling and no college. All the public institutions in the world, however, are but a poor makeshift in the absence of good home training; and the future novelist's father was the right sort of man and had the right sort of occupation to stimulate a clever and ambitious son. The elder Howells was the editor of a country newspaper, which makes up in variety of information what it loses in spread of influence. The boy was a compositor before he was a composer, as plenty of literary men since Richardson have been; he helped to set up lyrics, news items, local gossip, the funny column, . . . From mechanical he passed to original work, both in his father's office and in other sanctuaries about the state; sometimes acting not only as contributor, but "moulding public opinion" from the editor's chair. And indeed he has never entirely stepped out of the editorial rôle.—William Lyon Phelps.

The Roads Diverged in  
a Yellow Wood

The roads diverged in a yellow wood, And sorry I could not travel both And be one traveler, long I stood And looked down one as far as I could To where it bent in the undergrowth;

Then took the other, as just as fair, And having perhaps the better claim Because it was grassy and wanted wear,

Though as for that the passing there Had worn them really about the same, And both that morning equally lay In leaves no step had trodden black. Oh, I marked the first for another day! Yet knowing how way leads on to way I doubted if I should ever come back. . . .

—Robert Frost.

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AND  
HEALTH

With Key to  
the Scriptures

By  
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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., SATURDAY, SEPT. 17, 1921

## EDITORIALS

### Anthracite

NO LONGER ago than the middle of July, just past, this newspaper had occasion to refer to the apparent indifference of legislators at Washington to the manner in which the price of coal was being kept at a high level. At that time it seemed as if almost everybody except members of Congress and persons in authority at Washington had become aware of the close control that was being exercised over the coal industry, and of the desirability of obtaining some relief for the consumers of anthracite. Now there are indications that even legislators have begun to feel a suspicion that the public is being made the victim of a coal monopoly as real as any monopoly that was ever dissolved by anti-trust legislation. Experts in economics, and Labor officials, too, are similarly awakening. The facts in regard to the anthracite situation are becoming so obvious that no one can long escape them. They have been set forth more than once at Washington within the years since the armistice was signed, but not yet have they proved sufficient to bring about any substantial change in the cost of anthracite to the people who have to use it. Even now a clear exposition of the situation, as made by W. Jett Lauck, who has been acting as consulting economist for the railroad unions, has apparently done no more than start the legislators thinking. It has not yet been productive of any plan of action.

Some action seems to be highly necessary, however. The price of anthracite to the user was practically doubled during the war years, and the price has been maintained substantially at the war level, in spite of all the influences that might have been expected to bring a reduction. All sorts of other necessary commodities have shown a decrease in prices, but not coal. Coal stays up. Its price has even been increasing slightly, as the season progresses toward those months when coal will be in greatest demand in the northern states. There is at this moment every prospect of continued high prices through those months, with even a probability of more or less difficulty in the distribution of it to the places where it must be consumed. The people who must have anthracite for the heating of their houses have not been buying as freely this summer as has been the custom. Whether in an effort to make a protest against the price, or in the hope that by some means the price would be soon lessened, there has been something like a buyers' strike with respect to anthracite. But anything of that sort is virtually hopeless, as things are now. The combination controlling anthracite is too powerful, too closely organized, to be seriously affected by the refusal of the public to buy. It looks to the months when the public will be forced to buy, or else go without proper warmth, and everything indicates that that time is not far off. Even though the suspicions of legislators have at length been aroused concerning the existence of a "coal trust," legislative action will need to be very swift indeed if it is to provide any popular relief regarding anthracite before the coal trust shall reap another harvest.

The suspicion that has been aroused, however, must seem only reasonable to anyone who considers carefully the statements made by Mr. Lauck, as reported in this newspaper on September 1. As he sets the matter forth, and his statement of it does not differ greatly from statements that have been made authoritatively heretofore on the subject, there is substantially a single ownership of all branches of the anthracite industry. That is to say, all its activities, whether of mining, of selling, or of distributing, are in the hands of groups and individuals so sympathetically banded together that they control the business as if by a single will. No one can understand the profits that are being made from this industry unless he studies the profits of the anthracite-carrying railroads and the coal-sales companies, with which they are closely associated. The profits may not show in the figures as to the mining of the coal, but they will show in the railroad returns. If all the figures could be disclosed, moreover, they would show in very interesting fashion, no doubt, in the returns made to the comparatively small group of Wall Street bankers who head the combination which is in control of more than three-fourths of the entire anthracite industry.

That these profits are excessive is indicated by the statement that the freight charges for transportation of anthracite are from two and a half to three times the operating cost of that transportation. The charges comprise from 6 per cent to 60 per cent of the total freight revenues of the anthracite carriers, and they have made possible the payment of immense dividends. There are eight important railroads carrying anthracite, and these eight railroads control the coal companies having in their hands about 80 per cent of the commercial production of the coal. Up to the time when the Federal Trade Commission was enjoined by the coal operators from continuing its investigations into their activities, the Commission had disclosed the fact that the mining cost of anthracite was about \$4.72. Mr. Lauck figures that the only increases in the cost of production since then are the 17 per cent increase in wages in 1920, and possibly a 38 per cent increase in general expenses. The latter estimate is probably excessive now, in view of the decrease in the general cost of supplies during the last few months. On this basis, \$6.30 would represent the probable real cost of anthracite at the mine. This would indicate an actual increase of \$1.58 a ton since 1918. But the operators are receiving \$2.80 a ton more than they did in 1918. Thus, as Mr. Lauck significantly points out, the operators can hardly, with fairness, continue to claim that they are at the mercy of economic conditions. Rather they would appear to be rising quite buoyantly above those conditions, in fact, to be dominating them. However this may be, Mr. Lauck declares that the average production cost of a ton of anthracite, based upon recent official data, is approximately \$8.70 a ton, to be divided among the operators, the sales com-

panies, and the anthracite railroads. As the present average market price in the eastern states is \$15 a ton or more, the people in the coal combination would appear to be absorbing a very handsome profit.

Only from Congress, we are told, can come relief. Yet Congress seems to be woefully lethargic in this connection. The Senate had an opportunity to do something at the time when the Freylinghuysen bills were before it, in midsummer. But the Senate pigeonholed those bills, in spite of some pretty straight talking about the conditions which they were intended to meet. Whether either branch will be sufficiently impressed by the more recent exposition of the situation is difficult to say. Yet the situation continues to cry out for some relief. An analysis of the profits of seven of the large anthracite-producing companies showed an average return of \$29,000,000 yearly for the three years 1912-14, but an average of more than \$55,500,000 for the three years 1916-1918. The addition of millions to the price which the American people had to pay for their anthracite in war time may seem tolerable, but no such toleration is reasonable in times like the present, when wages are being everywhere reduced, unemployment is reported to be increasing, and the whole country is trying to get back to a normal economic status. Surely Mr. Lauck is right in declaring that the anthracite industry should be treated as a public utility, and operated on a cost-of-service basis in the public interest. If railroads hold such relation to the public that they can be justly required to submit to some measure of public control, certainly the anthracite industry is in a similar relationship. There should be government enough in the country to put an end to unwarranted exploitation.

### A Japanese View of Disarmament

ATTENTION has very justly been drawn to speeches delivered at the Pan-Pacific Educational Conference, which assembled recently at Honolulu, by Dr. Masagi Anesaki of the Imperial University, Tokyo, and by Professor Iseh Abe, dean of the department of economics and politics at Waseda University, Tokyo. Professor Abe took for his subject the futility of war from an economic standpoint, and sought to bring home to his audience as forcibly as possible, by means of some remarkable statistics, the urgent need for disarmament where Japan was concerned and the great advantages which would accrue from an abandonment of her present policy of openly or covertly preparing for war. In the consideration of such a question, statistics are not always convincing. When the subject dealt with involves reckonings and estimates conceived in millions of yen or dollars or what not, the average man fails to follow them intelligently. A million or ten million or even a hundred million, more or less, conveys comparatively little, and is not at all likely to rouse him to action, either for or against any specific proposal. Professor Abe, however, in his presentation of statistics, adopted a method of his own. At the present moment, all Japan is crying out against the condition of the roads, not only in the cities but throughout the country generally. Until the matter is dealt with on a wide and comprehensive scale any rapid development of motor transport, to mention no other hindrance, will be impossible.

Professor Abe, therefore, dealt with the question of disarmament in terms of roads. Japan, he pointed out, is spending 500,000,000 yen every year on naval armament. What could Japan do with that 500,000,000 yen, supposing she were released from the necessity of meeting naval expenditure to this amount? Well, it appears that if Japan had a vacation for only one year she would be able to pave all the roads of Tokyo, including the suburbs, as well as the roads of Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Yokohama, and two other large cities of Japan. Then, as the roads in all these cities include only about 2000 miles, there would be a sufficient balance to build a highway from the northernmost point of the island of Japan to the southernmost point, and there would still be funds available to build a railway from the northernmost to the southernmost points of the island of Kyushu, to connect Osaka, Kyoto, and Kobe by rail, and to build state highways throughout the most beautiful parts of the country where tourists most desire to travel. All this could be done with the proceeds of one year's naval holiday. If the vacation were extended to three years, the "entire country's roads can be paved."

True and forcible as these statements are, however, they do not go to the root of the matter, as did the statements of Professor Abe's colleague, Dr. Anesaki. For Dr. Anesaki pointed to the inevitable fact that the surest way to produce war is to prepare for it. The maintenance of armaments, he declared, brings about a desire "not only to fight another country, but also causes turmoil within the country itself." The history of Europe, during the past quarter of a century, is abundant proof, if any were needed, of the truth of this statement. It is particularly interesting and significant as coming from a prominent Japanese educationist at the present time.

### The Lake of Sils Project

THE scheme which is at present under discussion for turning to commercial use the beautiful Lake of Sils, in the Engadine, will be viewed with something more than concern by those who recognize the importance of maintaining intact the great beauty spots of the world. It is especially necessary at the present time to draw attention to a scheme such as this. The development of hydroelectric power is, in every country, one of the great demands of the hour, and in no country, perhaps, is the temptation to be carried away by the enormous commercial advantages of such developments greater than in Switzerland. It is safe to say that there is scarcely a village or hamlet in the whole of the Republic where the development of hydroelectric power would not be a simple and profitable matter. Switzerland, however, has an enormous and ever-growing asset in her natural beauty, and, to put the matter on no higher basis, the first care of the Swiss people should be to prevent any impairment of this asset.

As to the Lake of Sils project itself, it is a typical instance of what Switzerland will have to guard against

more and more in the future. To the engineer, the lake offers peculiar temptations: lying near the head of the valley which runs down toward Casaccia, Castasegna, and the Italian frontier, the fall of its waters offers many opportunities for the development of hydroelectric power. Briefly, the scheme is to bore a tunnel some 360 meters in length through the mountain, and by this means to divert the waters of the lake from their present course toward the Danube, and cause them to flow, over a series of falls, driving powerful turbines, toward the Lake of Como, the Po, and the Adriatic.

Now it is quite true that those responsible for the project give assurance that the development of the scheme will not impair the natural beauties of the Lake of Sils. Such assurance has, however, been given frequently in the past, in other cases, and has seldom been fulfilled. As a matter of fact, during the summer months, especially when the snowfall in the winter has been light, the amount of water in the Swiss lakes is none too great. Any excessive drain on the waters of the Lake of Sils would cause an unsightly development of marshlands around the banks, and so destroy an outline which is recognized as one of the most beautiful in Europe. When to this is added the prospect of cemented canals, dams, and pumps, the assurances offered by the promoters of the scheme may well be viewed with some skepticism. So far, the project has not gone beyond a concession granted by the commune of Sils. The matter has yet to come before the cantonal authorities, and, after that, before the Confederation. There is, therefore, no danger of the question being rushed through. In view, however, of conditions already mentioned, the Swiss authorities would be well advised to take the whole question of water power under consideration, and secure to themselves the fullest power to prevent the carrying through of enterprises which would unduly sacrifice natural beauty to commercial gain.

### "Pilgrim's Progress" in Song

NELSON P. COFFIN, in the second autumn of his conductorship of the Worcester (Massachusetts) Music Festival, is showing his confidence in the music of his own country, by including in his programs Edgar Stillman Kelley's "Pilgrim's Progress," a cantata which Eugene Ysaie first produced at Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1918. Mr. Coffin, in former years, as director of singing societies in Keene, New Hampshire, and Fitchburg, Massachusetts, has excelled in the interpretation of choral pieces that had texts built on lofty themes; no matter what the national source of the pieces happened to be. Whether he presented the American work, "Hora Novissima," by Parker, or the Belgian work, "The Beatitudes," by Franck, he has always secured his performers' best efforts and has always challenged his listeners' highest powers of appreciation.

He should be expected, therefore, to do ample justice to something founded on Bunyan's allegory, whether the composer were his fellow-countryman or not. But this fall at Worcester he will need an extraordinary amount of enthusiasm, both patriotic and artistic, to take him through the difficulties which the chief number on his three days' program offers. For Mr. Kelley in writing his cantata seems to have thought not only of picturing and symbolizing in tone the hard experiences of Bunyan's hero, but of actually constructing musical hazards which director, singers, and orchestral players could not surpass, except with toil, patience, and good-nature equal to Christian's own. Accordingly, the Worcester conductor must not only have confidence in American music, but must also have confidence in himself; or, rather, he must know how to sacrifice himself, inasmuch as "Pilgrim's Progress" is the last cantata imaginable that can stand on the mere melodiousness of its airs and choruses. The piece must be deeply studied and diligently rehearsed.

As for the composer of the cantata, or musical miracle play, he is by no means the kind of man who would take the subject of Christian's pilgrimage and make it all Slough of Despond, without any Delectable Mountains. There are numerous composers in the United States, and in every country for that matter, who can write in brooding and pensive vein, and in that vein only. Their music seeks to be profound, and indeed might be, if it had contrasting moods of gaiety. But it is simply dull. Mr. Kelley's score of "Pilgrim's Progress," far from being of such a sort, is full of sparkle. And yet his scheme of rhythm, harmony, and tone color is novel; and his effects can be realized only by close practice on the part of the singers, or what amounts to the same thing, by stern drilling on the part of the leader.

There, no doubt, is found the explanation of Mr. Coffin's being chosen last season as the Worcester festival leader. Long ago he showed his talent for drill in the spring meetings of the Keene Chorus Club, giving more brilliant concerts with his handful of singers than many conductors at centers of great population gave with their throngs. The question used to be asked about him, whether his conducting would amount to so much if put to the test in a large city, where conditions of organization are not supposed to be so simple as in a community the size of Keene. He was placed in charge of the Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York, and the only difference was that he did better than ever before, in proportion as the singers with whom he had to deal were more skillful. But the Mendelssohn Glee Club is a special group of male voices and not quite the same thing as a chorus of men and women devoted to the cultivation of oratorio. So the question was asked how he would do at the head of one of the historic choirs of New England that have managed their affairs in a fixed way for years, and that stand on renown of past achievement quite as much as on pride of present initiative. He was invited to direct the concerts of the Worcester Festival, carrying out the first year, no doubt, plans that were already made, and putting into effect this year, presumably, ideas of his own; and time has yet to disclose the full measure of his ability.

Both for Mr. Coffin as conductor and for Mr. Kelley as composer the festival, then, is unusually important. It is important for Mr. Coffin, because it will show whether he can train the men, women, and children of the Worcester chorus to perform a work that is full of modern

descriptive technicalities, and whether he can bring the audiences of a long established concert institution to approve his methods and his style. It is important for Mr. Kelley, because it will give an idea whether he expresses in terms of twentieth century vocal and orchestral sound the visions which Bunyan pictured in seventeenth century English; and whether he has held the imagination of listeners to the doings of Christian, Worldly Wiseman and Mme. Bubble for three years as the original author has held that of readers for going on three hundred.

### Editorial Notes

THE city of Quebec has gone against what appears to be the general trend in Canada, by voting itself wet by an overwhelming majority. This is a reversal of the city's position as previously taken under the local option law. One effect of its latest decision, however, is to turn the liquor business over to the government, for the city now places itself under the provincial liquor statute, whereby the government takes charge of the selling of intoxicants, maintaining its own dispensaries. Quebec has shown a willingness to change its mind once on this important subject. It may later think best to change again, and go dry.

It is gratifying to note the gradual improvement of facilities afforded by the United States Post Office. Only the other day the Postmaster-General announced that the distribution of periodicals entrusted to the mails would once more be effected by the regular mail trains, instead of by freight trains, the medium employed since the special adjustments of the war period went into effect. And now comes the announcement of an arrangement, just completed by the Pan-American Postal Congress, at Buenos Aires, whereby parcel post will be made effective for merchandise packages of all weights up to 22 pounds, between the United States and southern countries ratifying the convention. This arrangement is expected to smooth out many of the difficulties that have accompanied the sending of parcels by mail between the United States and the countries to the south. One of those difficulties was the likelihood that the receiver of such a parcel would find himself required to pay multiple charges for the delivery of it. In many cases such charges are said to have amounted to more than the value of the goods in the package. After the new agreement becomes effective, January 1, 1923, persons in the countries ratifying it will need to pay only one moderate charge. This will be made up of from 20 cents to 40 cents United States gold, from the country of origin to the country of destination, on packages weighing from 11 to 22 pounds, supplemented by a single local charge, not exceeding 10 cents, in the country of destination.

WHETHER or not Senator Lodge is gratified by the success of Col. A. Piatt Andrew, of Gloucester, in winning the Republican nomination for Congress in the sixth Massachusetts district on Tuesday, is a matter of some question in the Senator's home State just now. It was Colonel Andrew against whom Senator Lodge's daughter, the widow of Congressman A. P. Gardner, undertook to raise the Essex County voters. She did her best to secure the nomination for Ransom C. Pingree, of Haverhill. But Colonel Andrew had a term of service as instructor and assistant professor of economics at Harvard University to his credit, along with much experience as secretary of the National Monetary Commission, Director of the Mint, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, not to mention a string of medals for honorable service in the French and American armies in Europe. The voters all over the district flocked to him in such numbers that he carried every city there except Haverhill, which went to Mr. Pingree by a small margin, and won such a lead in his own home city of Gloucester that the Pingree forces would have needed every other municipality in the district in order to retrieve victory. All but seven towns were carried by Colonel Andrew. Thus Mrs. Gardner's ardent effort to turn the scale for the Haverhill man came to naught, and very decidedly so. And in spite of her partisanship in the affair, Senator Lodge is credited with having maintained a neutral stand throughout. Such is politics in old Essex!

WHEN Labor came into power in New South Wales, it inherited from the Holman Government a liquor referendum measure providing for a simple majority vote on prohibition. The new government refused a referendum on the ground that the act contained a "joker" that might involve £10,000,000 compensation to the trade if New South Wales went dry, which was more than a possibility. Evidently it did not suit the ministry to take the obvious course of altering the act to provide for a simple majority without compensation. The decision of a Sydney magistrate that the effect of this repudiation has been to extend automatically the right to sell liquor from 6 p. m. to 11 p. m. has again brought the government into very troubled waters, and it is hastening to test the question in the Supreme Court. The people of New South Wales fixed the closing hour at 6 p. m. by a referendum, and they are not likely to permit old abuses to creep back under cover of a government's refusal to face an obligation. Much will depend on the decision of the Supreme Court.

ANNOUNCEMENTS of cuts in prices of American automobiles are often misleading, if the prospective buyer reaches the conclusion that the new valuation placed on the car is all that he has to pay. Many automobile companies, doubtless for commercial reasons, are not explicit on this point, and the uninformed reader may naturally conclude that the amount named will cover the total expenditure called for. Not so, however, for one may presume that the buyer will have to pay the freight from the middle western place of manufacture, and possibly for a fire carrier and a speedometer. If he buys a car on terms, giving his notes for the balance due, he must figure in the interest due on these notes. The company, moreover, is likely to ask that the buyer take out theft and fire insurance, at least, in order to protect itself against a possible contingency. In addition, the buyer will have to pay the state for a certificate of registration and an operator's license. For his own welfare he ought to take these things under consideration.